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Vietnam Reports China Breaks Off Peace Talks

By Alan Dawson
BANGKOK, May 18 (UPI) — China today apparently broke off peace talks with Vietnam and opened an opposition front against Hanoi's forces in Laos.

Vietnam charged Peking was making "frenzied preparations for new military adventures" and a Vietnamese envoy in Tokyo said Hanoi had massed 500,000 troops along their common frontier.

A radio broadcast from China announced that a pro-Chinese Lao Socialist Party had been created to fight the Vietnamese presence in Laos, where Hanoi has 30,000 troops. An oil storage installation and a weapons dump already have been destroyed.

The developments indicated that relations between the Communist neighbors had deteriorated again following their monthlong border war earlier this year and raised the prospect of a widening military confrontation.

Chinese and Vietnamese envoys met for the fifth time in Hanoi today. Afterward, Chinese delegation leader Han Nianlong said the present round of negotiations in Hanoi is to be concluded with this session and the next round is to be held in Peking.

But Vietnam said the Chinese had "deliberately and unilaterally" ended the first round of talks and no mention was made of sending Vietnamese envoys to Peking.

The Chinese side only wants to come here to speak out, impose its will and leave the negotiating table whenever it wishes, Vietnamese delegate Phan Hien said.

"It must bear full responsibility for the deadlock," China expressed anger that Vietnam had allowed the Soviet Union to build an electronic monitoring station in Cam Ranh Bay and to build naval and air bases. It said Vietnam had staged 400 armed provocations and incursions since March 17, the end of the border war, resulting in dozens of casualties.



Fidel Castro at a news conference in Cozumel, Mexico.

Before Renewing Relations Castro Says U.S. Must End Sanctions, Quit Naval Base

By Tony Espectia
COZUMEL, Mexico, May 18 (UPI) — Cuban President Fidel Castro said today that the U.S. economic embargo and the naval base at Guantanamo Bay stand in the way of normal relations with the United States.

"Our relations with the United States have improved, but they are still, I'd say, perfectly bad," Mr. Castro said on the last day of a two-day state visit to Mexico.

Mr. Castro, who launched the successful overthrow of the Fulbright-Balister dictatorship almost 23 years ago from Mexico, spent much of the day sightseeing before his scheduled 30-minute flight back to Havana.

Although Mr. Castro said that he did not come seeking Mexican oil, he and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo discussed the subject at length during two work sessions yesterday.

Mr. Castro said that he supported Mexico's policy on limiting production and thus reducing supplies available to the United States.

Mr. Castro said that "only after the lifting of the economic blockade" can Cuba talk about diplomatic relations with the United States, which were broken in 1961. He added that the United States has to withdraw from the Guantanamo Naval Base at the eastern end of Cuba.

The Cuban president said that not even an aspirin can get through the blockade. The denial of medical supplies, he said, was "one of the most miserable acts of the United States." Mr. Castro asked rhetorically why the United States did not impose an economic blockade on Nicaragua, Chile or Rhodesia.

He predicted that Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, whose father had been put in power by the U.S. Marines in the 1930s, would be assigned to "the trash can of history."

"Somoza is doomed," said Mr. Castro, who wore his traditional olive battle fatigues and puffed on his ever-present cigar. "The more he kills, the more rebels there will be."

He also predicted the overthrow of the military government in El Salvador, another Central American nation under pressure from leftist guerrillas.

For Mr. Castro, the return to Mexico for the first time in 23 years was an emotional one. Mr. Lopez Portillo added to the occasion by calling him "one of the personalities of this century."

Soviet Sub Held to Surpass Newest U.S. Navy Vessels

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP) — The Soviet Union has built and tested a nuclear-powered attack submarine that can go faster and deeper than any U.S. Navy submarine, government sources said yesterday.

The hull is built of titanium, sources said, and the nuclear power plant appears to produce more horsepower for each pound of weight than U.S. counterparts.

"It's embarrassing that they've been able to do something we haven't been able to do," said one official. "And there's a big flap over it."

What the Russians have done, according to secret data being reviewed with consternation by Navy officials, is to build an attack sub that can steam 40 knots while submerged and dive to 2,000 feet or more.

This is considerably faster and deeper than the Navy's newest attack submarine, the Los Angeles class. The Los Angeles' speed is believed to be slower than 35 knots and its diving limit hundreds of feet less than 2,000.

It was not known whether the Soviet vessel would represent a fatal difference in a war. The key to surviving in the depths is to hide from the hunters — whether they be other submarines, surface ships or anti-submarine planes. And the hunters depend on the noise a submarine generates to find it.

Doubt Within Navy
Soviet submarines, including this 40-knot one, are noisier than U.S. submarines. Navy leaders could contend that the new sub is a technical gimmick rather than a threat to U.S. superiority.

However, the fresh evidence of Soviet submarine progress comes as there is growing doubt within the Navy and Congress about the wisdom of sticking with the Trident missile submarine and the Los Angeles attack boat, the underwater giants championed by Adm. Hyman Rickover.

Indonesia to Get Aid

JAKARTA, May 18 (UPI) — The World Bank will provide \$1 billion to help Indonesia relocate about 500,000 families from heavily populated Java Island to remote areas to relieve overcrowding, the daily Sinjar Harasan quoted officials as saying.

Khomeini Cult Makes Qom Iranians' Symbolic Capital

By John Kifer
QOM, Iran (NYT) — The Lurs were getting restless. Tribesmen from the Zagros Mountains with rugged nomadic features, bristling mustaches, long embroidered vests and round black felt hats, the Lurs had come here, several hundred strong, along with thousands of other pilgrims to see Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the symbol and leader of the revolution.

They had been standing for nearly an hour the other day on the plaza in front of the Faizyeh religious school, where the Imam, as Ayatollah Khomeini is referred to in Iran, holds his audiences.

The audiences, the thousands of individual petitioners, the ayatollah's directives ordering, for instance, that diplomatic relations with Egypt be severed, and the weekly trips of the Cabinet from Tehran are the outward signs that this once quiet town of 150,000, a holy place of Shiite Islam, is in many ways the real capital of Iran.

The government in Tehran seems largely a facade, Premier Mehdi Bazargan exerts such influence as he can by hopeful pleas and threats to resign. At one of his few meetings with the press, he shrugged and conceded that almost everything that mattered was in the hands of the secretive Revolutionary Council, believed to be composed almost entirely of religious figures.

Draft Constitution
The much discussed draft constitution and the election for the constituent assembly to ratify it have been postponed repeatedly. A committee of clerics here is said to be studying the draft. The deputy premier in charge of public information, Abbas Amir Entezami, has given up his twice-weekly news conferences.

Instead, the source of political power is the ayatollah. That power is institutionalized to a degree by the civilian advisers who came with him from his Paris exile, for example Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi and Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, who heads radio and television.

Increasingly even more important are the circle of religious figures who surround Ayatollah Khomeini at his headquarters here and who head the key functions. The closest adviser is said to be his son, Sayed Ahmad Khomeini, who bears the title of hajj-ol-islam, corresponding roughly to monsignor.

Another important figure is Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, who was in exile in Europe and is an organizer of the Islamic Republic Party, which is becoming the authorized political organization. The Fadayan, the armed forces, are run by Ayatollah Hassan Lahouti; the revolutionary courts by Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhali and the local revolutionary committees by Ayatollah Mahdavi Kany. Each local body is headed by a mullah.

It was this concentration of religious power, coupled with the weakness of the central government and the tradition of seeking favors from those in authority, that brought the Lurs and the other pilgrims to Qom. Many had come to pledge their fealty to Ayatollah Khomeini, others to present petitions.

It was 2:43 p.m. The doors of the Faizyeh school were to open at 4 or perhaps 5. A guard opened the steel door a little way to answer a question. The crowd of about 1,000 chanted, "God is great."

The Lurs in the forefront jammed into the doorway, trampling (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Firm Found Guilty In Atom Worker's Case

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 18 (AP) — A jury today awarded the Jaren Silkwood estate \$10.5 million after finding the Kerr-McGee Corp. guilty of negligence in the plutonium contamination of the 28-year-old woman who once worked at its nuclear fuel plant.

The federal court verdict was the first in the United States in a suit alleging off-site nuclear contamination.

The jury found that Kerr-McGee allowed radioactive materials to escape from the plant near Crescent, Okla., where Miss Silkwood worked as a lab technician. Radioactive plutonium was found on the wrapper of sandwich meat in the woman's refrigerator the week before her death in a car crash in 1974.

The jurors awarded \$500,000 in actual damages and \$10 million in punitive damages to Miss Silkwood's three children.

Verdict Applauded
Loud applause broke out in the courtroom following announcement of the verdict.

The jury found that Kerr-McGee was negligent in the contamination of Miss Silkwood and her apartment. It also rejected the self-congratulatory defense of Kerr-McGee.

It awarded \$5,000 for property and sides agreed was taken from Miss Silkwood's apartment when it was decontaminated and \$500,000 for actual injuries, pain and suffering.

William Silkwood, Karen's father, said, "I'm glad it's over. I think it vindicated Karen. I never really cared about the money."

U.S. District Court Judge Frank Theis said he would withhold a formal ruling on the verdict to allow Kerr-McGee to file post-trial motions. Judge Theis could reject the verdict, but he said in chambers he was not likely to. The company said it would appeal.

Official Sources Disclose Britain Plans to Send An Envoy to Rhodesia

By R.W. Apple Jr.
LONDON, May 18 (NYT) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has decided to send a full-time envoy to Rhodesia, authoritative government sources disclosed today.

The envoy, probably a ranking Foreign Service officer, will go to Salisbury soon after the multilateral government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa takes office, probably around June 1. Although the envoy will not have ambassadorial status, the decision by the new Conservative government is a significant step toward recognizing the legitimacy of the internal settlement in Rhodesia.

Mrs. Thatcher and her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, recognize that their action will increase pressure on President Carter to soften his opposition to the internal settlement, the sources said. But they are under heavy pressure from right-wing members of the Conservative Party who are demanding immediate recognition of the Muzorewa regime, and they felt that they had to make some response to it.

Lord Carrington is to confer here on Monday with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, with Rhodesia at the top of the agenda. Senior foreign-policy officials said that Lord Carrington's plan was to try to defer the lifting of economic sanctions and formal recognition of Rhodesia until after the Commonwealth conference in early August in Lusaka, Zambia.

That would give time for detailed talks with the United States, the United Nations, the European Economic Community, the Commonwealth and others likely to resist such moves.

In any event, the sources made clear that formal recognition was not likely in the next six weeks. After that, they said, it will be a question of how long public and parliamentary opinion will permit the Cabinet to wait.

Even ministers who want to move slowly see no possibility of maintaining sanctions or withholding recognition beyond November, because it would be impossible to win a majority in either house of Parliament in the vote that must be taken then.

An indication of the trouble that lies ahead for the Conservatives on the Rhodesian question came today at a three-hour meeting of 35 high commissioners, or ambassadors, from Commonwealth nations. The high commissioners, representing largely white countries such as Canada and Australia as well as African, Asian and Latin American nations, concluded that the Rhodesian elections won last month by Bishop Muzorewa's party constituted "a gigantic fraud."

A spokesman said that eight high commissioners and the secretary- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Begin Offers to Meet Hussein Lebanon Guerrilla Base Raided by Israeli Force

BEIRUT, May 18 (NYT) — An Israeli seaborne force estimated at between 50 and 100 men attacked a Palestinian guerrilla base early today along the Lebanese southern coast and inflicted material damage but did not kill any guerrillas, according to Palestinian communiques and witnesses.

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin offered today to meet with King Hussein of Jordan to negotiate a peace treaty.

Under the cover of fire of three gunboats, the Israelis landed early today on the beach and stormed the fishing village of Insariyah between the ports of Sidon and Tyre about 40 miles south of here and 14 miles north of the Israeli border.

A communiqué by the Palestine Liberation Organization said the guerrillas engaged the attackers in a two-hour battle. The Israelis demolished two buildings in the village before they withdrew. The communiqué said there were no guerrilla casualties but two civilians, one Palestinian and one Lebanese, were wounded.

The Israeli Army spokesman said that the force killed or wounded a number of guerrillas, but witnesses said they saw no evidence of that. The Israelis also said the base at Insariyah belonged to the Syrian-sponsored guerrilla group, as-Saika. Palestinian sources said Saika guerrillas were there along with other commands.

The sources said the Israelis were deliberately trying to make their action in Lebanon appear to be directed simultaneously against the guerrillas and the Syrians, who maintain more than 20,000 troops here serving with the Arab League deterrent force.

The sources referred to statements made by Mr. Begin earlier this month in which he called on the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon forthwith.

The Israelis hold Saika responsible for bomb attacks recently against Jewish targets in France. Responsibility for the bombings was claimed by a group calling itself "The Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution," which is described by Western diplomatic sources as the foreign operations branch of Saika.

Mr. Begin, in his peace overture today to King Hussein, warned that Israel would not withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan the way it was about to give up the Sinai peninsula. Speaking in an interview broadcast by the Israeli (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Officials Deny Report U.S. Said to Study Sending Troops to Sinai

By Jim Hoagland
WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP) — Carter administration officials are studying sending a force of several thousand U.S. soldiers to police the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty if the Soviet Union carries out its threat to veto UN forces for that task, administration sources said yesterday.

The State Department strongly denied today that there were any plans to send U.S. troops to the Sinai, the Associated Press reported. Spokesman Harding Carter 3d said that, if the UN forces were not available, the United States would put together an international force independent of the United Nations. But the U.S. role in such a force would be confined to logistical support, he said.

The administration still hopes to persuade the Russians not to oppose a UN unit at the Security Council meeting in July that will decide the issue. U.S. officials say that they expect President Carter to make a plea for Soviet cooperation at his summit meeting next month in Vienna with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

But the strong likelihood of a Soviet veto as a sign of opposition to the U.S.-sponsored treaty has triggered contingency planning within the administration for alternatives to the UN force that was supposed to police Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula during the next three years.

Uncertain at this point of domestic and Arab political reaction to a U.S. military force for the Sinai, the State Department reportedly is hoping to avoid that option by organizing a multinational force, probably with U.S. leadership and financing.

But the initial informal reaction from other nations has not been positive. Most of them will continue to be cautious about supporting the treaty as long as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other oil-producing Arab nations maintain their strong economic campaign against Egypt, officials acknowledged.

The third option under study is for some form of policing of the agreement by the Egyptian and Israeli armies. The two countries reportedly have agreed to carry out the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal, which involves the return this month of the coastal town of El Arish to Egypt, under a joint patrolling arrangement, but Egypt is said to oppose any long-term joint effort.

Paris Dial-a-Daters Run Out of Time 'Hello, This Is Francois. I'm Lonely. . .'

By Jacques Poznanski
PARIS, May 18 (AP) — A clandestine dial-a-date network operating through the French telephone clock service has been stamped out with a whine.

The whining sound does away with the 10-second silences between each recorded announcement of the exact time, during which people used to be able to shout messages to each other. The method of getting together had become so well known in Paris that Frenchmen referred to it simply as *le reseau* — the network.

Such networks have operated since the telephone first cranked up in France, but none was more popular than *l'Horloge Parlante*, the talking clock.

According to phone company officials, subscribers telephoning for the time often would hear a babble of voices. What they heard went something like this:

"It is 23 hours, 12 minutes and 20 seconds. . ."
"Hello out there, this is Francois. I'm lonely — any feminine voices on the line?"
"It is 23 hours, 12 minutes and 40 seconds. . ."
"Veronique here, Francois. Call me at 326-91."
"It is 23 hours and 13 minutes. . ."
"Got it. Hang up Veronique. I'm dialing you now. . ."

After the withdrawal is complete, the United States is obligated to organize a peacekeeping force for the Israeli-Egyptian border if the United Nations is unable to do so.

The Soviet Union has joined Arab nations in assailing the treaty as a betrayal by the Carter administration and by Mr. Sadat of efforts for a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement that would include a solution to the Palestinian problem. Soviet officials have conveyed to U.S. diplomats and journalists Moscow's determination to thwart a renewal by the Security Council of the UNEF mandate to police the treaty despite appeals from Washington for support.

If Mr. Carter does not succeed in getting Mr. Brezhnev to change the Soviet position in the Vienna talks, the administration has decided to put into effect immediately the treaty provision requiring Washington to organize a force outside the United Nations. Officials said yesterday.

Officials at the State Department and Pentagon emphasize that the planning for the alternative force is in a tentative phase, but the State Department's International Affairs Bureau has sounded out other nations on a multinational force that would be about the same size as the UNEF and might include some U.S. troops.

Pentagon planners reportedly are considering a more mobile force that would be composed of U.S. soldiers only and that probably could be kept to half the size of the UNEF because of its unified command structure. But strong opposition to a highly visible U.S. role in enforcing the treaty is coming from the State Department, according to officials.

Administration officials expect congressional support for an increased presence in the Sinai if that becomes necessary to keep the treaty in effect.

Declassification Mistake Admitted

U.S. Left H-Bomb Data Open to Public

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP) — For almost four years, a report giving some precise details of the secret devices that trigger hydrogen bombs was open to inspection and copying by U.S. citizens and foreigners using the public library of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, the Department of Energy acknowledged yesterday.

The security breach leaves "egg on our face," said Maj. Gen. Joseph Bratton, who runs the nuclear weapons program for the department and is its acting assistant secretary for defense programs.

The data in the document could be damaging and are of value to someone who is interested in designing a bomb, even though the paper is 23 years old, Gen. Bratton said. The 29-page report quotes some precise numbers in a summation of results of various devices used to test hydrogen bombs in the 1950s, he said.

But, Gen. Bratton emphasized, the report is not enough to enable anyone to design or build a trigger mechanism. He said that the information in the report is sketchy and depends heavily on related reports that never have been publicly available. The report has no diagrams or illustrations, he said.

The document carried a "secret" stamp on the top and bottom of each page until the former Atomic Energy Commission declassified it on July 30, 1975.

Gen. Bratton, blaming a clerical

error, said that only Part 6, consisting of several pages on nuclear propulsion of spacecraft, was supposed to have been declassified.

In March of last year, Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, chairman of a Senate subcommittee on nuclear proliferation, held hearings on Department of Energy practices regarding protection of nuclear weapons secrets. As a result, the department assured Sen. Glenn that it was undertaking a thorough review of materials in its libraries to be certain that classification procedures were adequate.

The erroneous declassification should have been detected by the review, Gen. Bratton conceded. "It's an embarrassment."

Hearings May Reopen

Sen. Glenn said that he finds it "hard to believe that a document so clearly concerning weapons development didn't get picked up by that review." He said that he was requesting the subcommittee investigation and may hold new hearings. "This breach of security concerning some of our nation's most important military secrets is shocking," he said, adding:

"If the document is truly as sensitive as [the Energy Department] says it is, it means that for the past four years, any nation trying to develop advanced nuclear weapons had virtually free access to vital information which could take years off the time needed to develop a hydrogen bomb."

The affair is an outgrowth of the

effort by Progressive magazine to publish, and of the government to suppress, an article on the workings of a hydrogen bomb.

Howard Morland, who wrote the article, said that he got all of the information for it from public sources. But a federal judge, saying that the article contains concepts that are confidential under the Atomic Energy Act, granted the government a preliminary injunction to prevent publication.

The magazine and Mr. Morland, as well as the American Civil Liberties Union, representing Progressive editors Erwin Knoll and Samuel Day Jr., are appealing to the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

In a letter delivered to Assistant Attorney General Barbara Babcock Wednesday, ACLU lawyer Bruce Ennis said a volunteer researcher, Dimitri Rotov of Alexandria, Va., had been sent to the Los Alamos library to confirm what Mr. Morland had learned there last year, that the basic concepts of fusion weapons "are already in the public domain; in fact, they have been put there by the government."

Going to the library's card catalog a week ago Monday, Mr. Rotov and an aide quickly found the document at issue, designated "UCRL 4725." Each page had been perforated by a declassification marking.

Mr. Rotov made a photocopy of the report and returned the document to the shelf. He sent copies to organizations including the American Civil Liberties Union and the Washington Star, which published a story on it yesterday.

Mr. Rotov aroused instant attention from the library staff, because he had used the facility last year to get information on weapons design for Sen. Glenn's hearings. If he had been a foreigner, he said yesterday, he would not have been noticed.

Later last week, Mr. Rotov again removed the document from the shelf, but at closing time left it on a desk with other papers under a note saying, "Do not remove."

Employee Alarmed

According to Gen. Bratton, an employee of the laboratory walked by the desk, saw the paper protruding from the pile, was alarmed by its nature and notified authorities. As a result, the library was closed for another classification check.

In an earlier affidavit, acting laboratory director Robert Thorpe had asserted flatly that the Morland article for the Progressive contained information that was not publicly available.

Mr. Rotov asserted that the report would be more than 50 times as helpful as the suppressed Progressive article to a foreign power wanting to build a hydrogen bomb efficiently and quickly. Hundreds of other documents in the library would be just as useful, he said.

Gen. Bratton, however, said that he did not agree that other documents in the library could be as valuable as UCRL 4725.

Luxembourg Penal Vote

LUXEMBOURG, May 18 (Reuters) — Luxembourg's Chamber of Deputies voted last night to abolish the death penalty and make hard labor for life the harshest penal sentence. The bill now goes to the Council of State, the supreme administrative tribunal.



Tear gas hangs in the air after steelworkers and police clash in Longwy.

French Steelworkers Ask Strike After Police Clash

LONGWY, France, May 18 (Reuters) — Union leaders at Longwy's steel plants today called for a strike after at least 10 persons were injured last night in street fighting between demonstrators and riot police here.

The clashes were the latest in a series of violent incidents this year in Longwy, which is threatened by mass layoffs under a government plan to streamline the steel industry.

Last night's trouble began when about 1,000 demonstrators headed for a television relay station and tried to persuade technicians to turn down a device used to jam signals from a union-run pirate radio station.

Witnesses said that demonstrators clashed with

Trade Concession

U.S. Seeks Soviet Pledge On Emigration for Jews

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT) — The Carter administration has asked the Soviet Union for some kind of assurance that Jewish emigration will continue at a high rate, thereby making the Russians eligible for U.S. trade concessions, administration officials said yesterday.

The officials said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal informed Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin on April 27 that the administration would like to lift the ban on such trade concessions, but needed to have at least oral assurances from Moscow that would meet the U.S. legal conditions on emigration. Until these assurances are received, the officials said, the administration could take no action to remove the restrictions.

The administration, seeking to grant nondiscriminatory tariffs and government-backed credits to China and the Soviet Union at about the same time, would like the trade question resolved before President Carter's meeting next month in Vienna with President Leonid Brezhnev.

China Talks

Under the 1974 trade act, the Soviet Union and other Communist countries are barred from most-favored-nation tariff treatment and from Export-Import Bank credits.

The law permits the president to grant a 12-month renewable waiver permitting the granting of such trade concessions if he reports to Congress that such a waiver would promote liberalized emigration from such a country and that "he has received assurances that the emigration practices of that country will henceforth lead substantially to such liberalization."

The Chinese, in discussions with U.S. officials, have said that they were willing to give assurances that emigration would be permitted on a liberalized basis, officials said. A trade agreement just initiated with the Chinese provides for granting trade concessions. But Mr. Carter is not expected to seek the waiver for the Chinese until he has learned whether the Russians will provide the assurances.

The administration has become interested in extending the concessions to the Russians as a result of a significant increase in the rate of emigration — from more than 30,000 last year to a projected total of more than 50,000 this year.

Originally, some government

lawyers believed that formal written assurances were needed from the Soviet Union. But Attorney General Griffin Bell has advised Mr. Vance that oral assurances would meet the legal test. The Senate or the House can void the waiver by a majority vote.

Meanwhile, officials said that Malcolm Toon, the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, planned to retire this summer and that the administration was debating whether to send a professional diplomat or a distinguished public figure to replace the career Foreign Service officer.

In recent years, ambassadors to the Soviet Union have been drawn from the corps of Soviet specialists in the Foreign Service. The leading candidate to replace Mr. Toon from the career ranks is Harry Barnes Jr., the director-general of the Foreign Service, who previously served as ambassador to Romania. Mr. Barnes said that a former ambassador, who was a wartime ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been pressing for a noncareer ambassador and has suggested Thomas Watson Jr., the chairman of the board of IBM.

Base Raided By Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

armed forces network, the prime minister proposed that a meeting with King Hussein be held in Jerusalem or some neutral place like Switzerland. Alternatively, Mr. Begin said, he was ready to go to Amman, Jordan's capital.

Mr. Begin recalled that he had also recently suggested to meet with Lebanon President Elias Sarkis to open negotiations for a peace treaty between their two countries.

The Lebanese government turned down the proposal because it was controlled by Syria. Mr. Begin said, Syria has so far received no specific and public offer from Mr. Begin to start peace talks.

Israel is nevertheless on record as having stated that it was ready to negotiate peace agreements with all of the country's neighbors. Legally, Israel is still at war with Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. The peace treaty with Egypt was signed in Washington on March 26.

In today's interview, Mr. Begin said that Israel's accords with Egypt were not a precedent for the proposed peace treaty with Jordan. Whereas Israel has agreed to yield Sinai, it is determined to hold on to the West Bank, even at the risk of perpetrating the theoretical state of war with Jordan.

A ministers' committee agreed here yesterday on a draft statement that Israel would claim sovereignty over "Judea and Samaria," or the West Bank, and over the Gaza Strip at the end of a five-year transitional period during which Arab self-rule in the two Israeli-occupied areas is to be tried out.

U.K. Plan On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

general of the Commonwealth, Shridath Ramphal, would meet Lord Carrington next week to urge him not to recognize the new regime.

Sir Ian Gilmour, the lord privy seal who speaks for the government on foreign policy questions in the House of Commons, said in a debate on Rhodesia that the emergence of black majority rule in Rhodesia "represents a fundamental change in circumstances."

"There has been an impressive demonstration of wide support for Bishop Muzorewa in Rhodesia," he added. "We welcome the change which has taken place and we look forward to building upon it."

He disclosed, however, had been widely predicted, that the report of the Conservative observer team headed by Lord Boyd had commented favorably on the conduct of the Rhodesian elections. The lengthy report was given last Wednesday to the Thatcher government.

"Although he makes certain reservations," Sir Ian said, "Lord Boyd's broad conclusion is that the election in Rhodesia was fair, in the sense that the electoral machinery was fairly conducted, that it was as free as possible in the circumstances and that the result represented the wish of the majority of the electorate."

The spokesman told the House that the government intended to correct what he called the "absurd state of affairs" in which Britain "has no way of informing ourselves directly about events or making our views felt in Salisbury." But he stopped short of making public Mrs. Thatcher's plan to send an envoy there.

Opposition

Speaking for the opposition, David Owen, the former foreign secretary, said that immediate recognition at this stage "would be a grave error."

Recognition would increase, not diminish, Soviet influence in southern Africa, Mr. Owen contended. He asserted that it was "most unlikely" that Mr. Carter would acquiesce in British support for Bishop Muzorewa, despite the action of the U.S. Senate in urging the president to recognize quickly the new regime.

Khomeini Makes Qom Symbolic Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

the guards and forcing their way through. A second rank of guards tried to search those few who slowed down long enough. The Lurs ran into the courtyard, crowding up to the choice places in front of the speaker's platform. Soon other people, many of them schoolgirls in black chadors, poured in, having similarly burst through the gates.

For more than three hours all these people stood, packed together, filling the courtyard. From time to time, as someone jockeyed for a better position, the crowd would sway, tripping and shoving back and forth.

Twice a lost baby, small enough to hold in one hand, was displayed near the platform, but no one claimed it. Several times, unconscious people, their arms and legs flopping, were passed hand to hand over the heads of the crowd for medical aid. At intervals, the crowd broke into a responsive chant, not unlike a football cheer: "The only party is the party of God; the only leader is Khomeini."

Familiar Figure

Finally, a little before 6, there appeared the familiar, white-bearded figure, wearing the black turban that indicates that he is a legal descendant of Mohammed. Ayatollah Khomeini raised his right hand. A great roar came from the crowd, and people surged forward, stretching out their hands.

He sat and an aide read his greeting. "They started from nothing, like the Prophet Mohammed," the statement said, "but all the drops merged and made a flood and the flood became a sea. The sea, with its power of belief, stood against all these powers that were against Islam and against the revolution, and at last one. My brothers, my sisters, my dears, do not be afraid of assassination, do not be afraid of martyrdom. Martyrdom is an everlasting honor."

The Lurs read a declaration of loyalty, some schoolgirls gave candy and, after 20 minutes and a final wave, he was gone. It was a performance repeated here many times.

Qom, dating from the eighth century, is a pilgrimage center of the Shiite branch of Islam, with the

golden-domed shrine of Fatima, the sister of Imam Riza, one of Islam's early leaders who is revered in Mashhad, in northeast Iran.

This is an ayatollah's kind of town. No woman can be seen on the streets without a chador, the long covering that Moslem women wear. The sidewalks are filled with robed and turbaned religious men.

On Thursday nights, before the Moslem Sabbath, all the hotel rooms are taken by pilgrims. Tour buses, plastered with portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini, crowd the streets. The restaurants around the mosques are jammed.

Many petitions are processed in a house a few blocks from the ayatollah's headquarters that once belonged to the local head of SAVAK, the secret police. A team of mullahs, aided by researchers, checks petitions and, if they are legitimate, issues a form letter, often to the appropriate government agency.

Ayatollah Khomeini lives in a plain house at a corner of what is now a headquarters compound. On the roof are two red saucer-shaped transmission devices that broadcast his directives. The government ministers come to Qom on Thursdays, sharing, reportedly with a certain lack of enthusiasm, the ayatollah's ascetic lunch of yogurt and rice.

There are delegations from the Air Force, athletic teams, schools and villages. Many ordinary people come too. They camp in courtyards and sit in waiting rooms drinking tea, their shoes left at the door, hoping to press their petitions.

An elderly woman tugged at the robes of a mullah the other day, saying that she was a widow, her son had been martyred and, although a local committee had given her money, she had nothing for rent or rice or cooking oil.

When Ayatollah Khomeini reached his home in his large green utility car, the woman threw herself into the crowd that was leaping about the car. She said later that she managed to give her letter to the driver. She was confident that it would be acted on. She added, radiantly, that she had been able to touch her lips to the rearview mirror of the ayatollah's car.

Transit Strike in Tokyo

TOKYO, May 18 (AP) — Employees of a private rail and bus company here walked out for half a day today over a planned personnel cutback, stranding 500,000 commuters.

Heath Said to Reject Job Of Ambassador to U.S.

LONDON, May 18 (UPI) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher offered former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath the job of ambassador to Washington but he turned it down, political informants said today.

Mr. Heath told Mrs. Thatcher that he wants to stay in Britain as a member of Parliament, the sources said.

Mr. Heath also turned down a suggestion by the new foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, that he take the job of secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, succeeding Joseph Luns of the Netherlands who retires shortly, the sources added.

Both Mrs. Thatcher's No. 10 Downing St. office and the Foreign Office refused comment on the reports.

Since Mrs. Thatcher failed to give Mr. Heath a post in her Conservative Party Cabinet following her May 3 election victory, reports have circulated in Parliament and the press that he would be offered a job either as ambassador in Washington or as secretary-general of NATO.

Another suggestion was that he might be offered the post of president of the European Economic Community Commission in Brussels after the present president, Roy Jenkins, retires.

Relations between Mr. Heath and Mrs. Thatcher have been cool since she pushed him out of the Conservative Party leadership four years ago.

According to political sources, Mrs. Thatcher's offer to Mr. Heath was made in a letter Monday and was rejected by him in a letter the same day. The Evening Standard quoted Mr. Heath as saying in his letter, "Dear Margaret, Thank you for your note. As I have said, I do wish to stay in the Commons. I am sure you will be able to find somebody to do the job well. Yours, Ted."

Britain's current ambassador in

Murder of Pupils By Bokassa Units Said Confirmed

PARIS, May 18 (AP) — Amnesty International headquarters has received information backing up reports that up to 100 schoolchildren were murdered by troops in the Central African Empire following student riots, the human rights organization's French chapter said today.

The statement followed a strong denial of the report yesterday by Central African Premier Henri Moutou, who said that 140 children had fled to neighboring Zaire, following the riots over school uniforms a month ago, and that these were the children's amnesty claims were murdered by Emperor Bokassa's forces.

The Paris branch of Amnesty International said that since it published its report this week, it has received additional information confirming the murders.

It denied the central African government's charge that it refused an invitation in March to send investigators to the country, which has been repeatedly accused of human rights violations.

The communiqué said Amnesty was planning to send such a mission when it received word of the murders.

Libyan Leader Reported Holding Amin Under Virtual House Arrest

LONDON, May 18 (UPI) — Deposed Ugandan President Idi Amin has been in Libya since last month, held under virtual house arrest by Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported today.

BBC diplomatic correspondent John Simpson, who has just returned from Tripoli, reported that Col. Qadhafi, who sent troops to Uganda in efforts to save Marshal Amin's regime, had "hidden Amin away." Mr. Simpson also reported that Marshal Amin underwent cosmetic surgery in Tripoli after his arrival last month but only for the removal of a facial wart.

Col. Qadhafi "has made certain that Amin has no opportunity whatever to remind the world of his existence," the report said, adding that Marshal Amin had been out of Libya only once since he arrived. He went to Iraq, hoping to gather support for a last stand by soldiers loyal to his regime in the northern part of the country.

Since that trip, the BBC reported, Marshal Amin has been seen only once, when he visited his family last Thursday at a hotel on the coast just outside Tripoli.

"I spoke to a man who has seen him there," Mr. Simpson reported. "The man told me the hotel had been sealed off by Libyan soldiers and that Amin had been surrounded by bodyguards. As for Amin's family, I watched them for three days running at the hotel restaurant. They only appeared at breakfast, taking all other meals in their rooms."

"There were altogether 16 children, apparently around the ages of 10 or younger, and two women, guarded by a small group of Ugandans," Mr. Simpson said.

Mr. Simpson's report said that Marshal Amin's whereabouts during the last few days were not known but that he was believed to have been moved from Tripoli to the nation's interior.

Meanwhile, government troops today mopped up the remnants of Marshal Amin's army in northwest Uganda, and an end to the conflict appeared in sight. The government's next objective is Gulu. That town and Arua are the only major towns in rebel hands.

Officials said that they expected government forces to pacify the country by the end of this month or the beginning of the next.

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FUEL DUMP — A Los Angeles gas station owner, left, angrily approaches a customer who is dumping the contents of a 5-gallon gasoline can during Thursday afternoon's rush hour. The customer was told he could pump only \$1 worth, but went on filling the can anyway. When the owner shut off the pump, the man refused to pay and dumped the gasoline.

Say Gasoline Shortage Will Continue

Oilmen Dispute Carter on Easing Crisis

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT) — President Carter's assertion that a gasoline shortage would ease next month was disputed yesterday by the oil industry. At the same time, the White House appeared to retreat from the optimistic outlook Mr. Carter presented on Wednesday.

Nationally, the shortfall of gasoline in June will be roughly the same as it is this month, the oilmen said, although they conceded that cent changes in the government's rationing rules might distribute the shortage more evenly and shorten the lines at California service stations. The oil executives so insisted that, although there are some bright spots in the supply picture, it was premature to assume that the situation would improve this summer, as the president suggested.

Yesterday, Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, seemed to modify Mr. Carter's remarks by authorizing consumers against taking an overly optimistic view of this summer's supply situation.

California Senator Is Criticized For Saying Poor Don't Need Gas

LOS ANGELES, May 18 (AP) — Sen. S.I. Hayakawa was sharply criticized yesterday by some California officials after he said that the poor do not need gasoline because they do not have jobs.

"I am shocked," Mayor Tom Bradley said of Sen. Hayakawa's statement Wednesday. "I find it incredible that statement was made by a responsible public official."

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., the Senate majority whip, said in Washington, "I find it hard to believe that \$2 or \$3 per gallon for gas would be of no significance to the poor. Many people need cars to look for jobs, while others need them to drive to the low-paying jobs they hold."

The California Republican yesterday reiterated that he supports the elimination of gasoline ceiling prices, which he predicted would result in \$2 to \$3 a gallon gasoline prices that could discourage the poor from filling up.

"I have been accused of being indifferent to the poor because I said the poor don't need gasoline," he said. "The genuinely poor don't need it because most of them can't afford to own a car. Many do not have jobs, and few of the gasoline problem in California. They are a very small part of the Santa Monica-based Campaign for Economic Democracy, said Sen. Hayakawa's statement shows he is 'hopelessly out of touch with the way of life in California. He reminds me of Marie Antoinette when she told the rebellious French to eat cake.'"

3 Wounded at Gas Station

LOS ANGELES, May 18 (AP) — Three persons were wounded by gunfire yesterday after a gas station owner confronted a man apparently swindling money from motorists waiting in line for gas.

Witnesses said station owner Ray Clapper had confronted a man who was telling motorists they needed to give him a deposit before they could buy gas. The man pulled a pistol and shot Mr. Clapper in the back as the service station owner went to call police, witnesses said. Mr. Clapper was hospitalized in critical condition. In a shootout with police, the assailant and a policeman were wounded.

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Hearings on Harrisburg Accident Delayed

By Thomas O'Toole

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., May 18 (WP) — Unexplained delays by the White House and Justice Department in asking Congress to grant it subpoena powers yesterday forced the presidential commission investigating the accident at Three Mile Island to call off its first two days of hearings at the scene of the accident.

John Kennedy, chairman of the presidential commission, postponed indefinitely the testimony the commission planned to hear from five Pennsylvania state officials and the four operators who were on duty March 28 when the accident took place at Three Mile Island. Mr. Kennedy blamed the postponement on the fact that he had not received authority from Congress to hear witnesses under oath.

"I want to apologize to the governor of Pennsylvania [Richard Thornburgh] and all other witnesses for this inconvenience," Mr. Kennedy said. "The fundamental issue is the commission's need to hear testimony under oath. This puts us in a painful dilemma which is not easy to resolve."

The commission had considered taking unsworn testimony because of all the preparations it had made for the hearings and because of its tight deadline (Oct. 25) to report its findings to President Carter. However, the commissioners decided testimony under oath was more important.

"We've been lied to and the only way to get the truth is under oath," said Anne Trunk, a Middletown resident who is a member of the commission.

Mr. Kennedy was under the impression that the White House and Justice Department had asked Congress at least two weeks ago for power to subpoena witnesses and have them testify under oath, in part because on April 26 the two had agreed on legislation granting those powers. But apparently, the legislation did not reach the Senate Judiciary Committee until last Friday.

On Tuesday of this week, Judiciary Committee staffers told White House and Justice Department staffers that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the committee chairman, did not like wording in the legislation that would grant the commission the right to hold closed meetings. The commission had asked for the right to go into closed sessions to discuss with witnesses and what documents to subpoena.

"When we decide who to subpoena and what to subpoena, we want to do it in executive session, without tipping our hands," Mr. Kennedy said yesterday. "Otherwise, it's like holding a grand jury in public."

A spokesman for Sen. Kennedy said the commission is already vested with power to discuss subpoenas in closed sessions. All a presidential commission has to do to meet in closed sessions, the spokesman said, is to request permission each time it does so from President Carter or the administrator of the General Services Administration acting for the president.

"We felt that authority was sufficient," Sen. Kennedy's aide said. "We felt that any additional authority would be controversial and delay passage of the bill, so we suggested they remove it. As of this moment, we've heard nothing from

the White House or Justice [Department] on what they want to do."

A White House aide said that there had been some debate about the type of legislation and its wording before it was sent to the Judiciary Committee. He said, "It's lawyers arguing. They got bogged down in it."

Whatever the reasons, the commission still did not have power to hear witnesses under oath and the whole affair began to look like a comedy of errors with the commission caught in the middle.

Once this was clear in Washington, things moved swiftly to correct it. Sen. Kennedy asked the Senate yesterday to grant the commission power to subpoena witnesses and hear their testimony under oath.

The commission, meanwhile, decided yesterday to go ahead with its plan to tour the Three Mile Island site. Tomorrow the commission will also hear testimony from area residents who evacuated their homes after the accident. The commissioners felt they did not need the power to hear testimony under oath from them, because they had no liability for the accident.

The commission, meanwhile, decided yesterday to go ahead with its plan to tour the Three Mile Island site. Tomorrow the commission will also hear testimony from area residents who evacuated their homes after the accident. The commissioners felt they did not need the power to hear testimony under oath from them, because they had no liability for the accident.

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Panel Demands Subpoena Powers

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Conflicting Data, Snafus Cited at Three Mile Island

By Joanne Omang and T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP) — Operators trying to control the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident repeatedly drew the wrong conclusions from a flood of conflicting information and were hampered at every turn by equipment glitches, or electrical malfunctions, and seemingly malicious fate, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was told yesterday.

The commission's special task force on the March 28 incident in Pennsylvania, releasing its first interim chronology of the accident, reported that:

• An operator inadvertently hobbled with his body the view of indicators that would have told him two crucial feedwater pump valves were closed. Commission sources said after the meeting that the operator was "a big man with a large belly that hung over the instrument panel."

• Listening through an amplifier system to gurgles and thumps within a steam generator, operators decided the noises meant there was water inside, when in fact the generator was boiling dry.

• The computer printout of events during the crisis, similar to an airline flight recorder, jammed for nearly 90 minutes at the height of events. It was running two hours behind and eventually much of its data was lost.

• After operators were ordered to don respirators and face masks to guard against radiation, they were unable to talk to each other.

• Ordered to evacuate the control room of Unit 2 for the adjacent control room of Unit 1, only a few operators did so and they left the door open.

• In the middle of the crisis, when fuel damage was occurring for lack of cooling water, operators kept the pumps off from fear that vibrations would damage the pumps. "There was a general feeling that there must be something wrong with the [temperature gauges], that the temperature couldn't possibly be that high," reported chief investigator Robert Martin.

• The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's regional headquarters did not learn of the accident until 36 minutes after Three Mile Island officials called, because the headquarters director was stuck in a traffic jam and could not respond to the answering service beeper.

Human Error

The General Accounting Office, meanwhile, said in a report issued yesterday that human error in nuclear plant control rooms is a problem not limited to Three Mile Island.

Noting that mistakes by operators are common causes of technical problems at nuclear plants, the GAO criticized the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's rules governing the training and licensing of operating personnel.

The report said that about 90 percent of the applicants for licenses to be control room operators pass the qualifying examination on the first try, prompting the GAO to

question whether the commission still did not have power to hear witnesses under oath and the whole affair began to look like a comedy of errors with the commission caught in the middle.

Once this was clear in Washington, things moved swiftly to correct it. Sen. Kennedy asked the Senate yesterday to grant the commission power to subpoena witnesses and hear their testimony under oath.



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Bargaining With Rhodesia

The Senate has now shown that it knows how to turn the Rhodesia dilemma into a disaster, but not much else. While professing concern about Western interests and Soviet inroads in Africa, it rushed through a gratuitous resolution urging a quick end of sanctions against Rhodesia, thus undercutting the president's effort to win more genuine power for Rhodesia's blacks and foolishly alienating most of black Africa. Who would have thought that our worldly wise Congress needs lessons in statecraft from Mrs. Thatcher?

Britain's new Conservative government reads the Rhodesian tangle very much as the Senate does. It would rather recognize a regime even nominally black and democratic than give further encouragement to guerrillas who probably care more for power than democracy. But as Mrs. Thatcher now makes plain, the British also appreciate the bargaining value of formal recognition and the need to protect Western diplomatic and commercial interests throughout Africa. She intends "eventually" to "return" Rhodesia to legal status, she says, in conditions that other nations can respect. "We must and we will take into account wider international implications."

A new British-U.S. approach is obviously coming, as Carter advised the Senate before its careless vote. Rhodesia's whites have outmaneuvered a divided black majority, carved out vast residual power for themselves and cloaked the new arrangement in democratic dress. As long as enough blacks collaborate in this evolution, there is nothing the Western powers could or should do to upset it. The problem has been that a large number of Rhodesian blacks and other Africans have opposed the arrangement and mounted a significant military challenge that opens the way to Soviet and Cuban intervention.

The new Rhodesian regime — led by blacks under Bishop Muzorewa but saddled with a white-designed Constitution — has two ways of trying to end this dangerous civil war: either lure the fighting parties into a more broadly based black government or defeat them in battle. To widen his appeal to more blacks, the bishop would need to win more power through constitutional concessions from the whites. To fight it out, he would have to turn to South African whites for major support. If he fights, the guerrillas would become even more dependent on Soviet aid. If he wins more authority for blacks, he stands a good chance of persuading neighboring black states to evict any unreconciled guerrillas from their military sanctuaries.

It should require no genius, or Britons, to find the U.S. interest in the bishop's choice. Perhaps Carter held too long to the goal of uniting all black Rhodesians in one government. But it is more power for blacks, as against whites, that has been his main concern and that of most African nations whose good will the United States requires. If Rhodesians of both races want legitimacy and peace for the Muzorewa government, they need to be persuaded to change the Constitution to eliminate the colonial traces and to let blacks as well as whites vote for its adoption.

That objective is worth a few more months of coordinated British and U.S. diplomacy, and it could be signified without formal recognition by stationing special emissaries in Salisbury. Recognition and sanctions are what they could use to bargain with, if Coogers will just hold its horses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHO's Turn to Politics

Israel is being attacked by the oil Arabs and their followers and clients in the World Health Organization for its occupation of and especially for its settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. But that is not all. For the first time, Egypt is also under attack for having made a "separate peace" with Israel. The United States is waging a strong defense, its aim being not only to preserve the integrity of WHO but also to stand by two friends and nourish the peace. The administration has even said it may withdraw from WHO if the assault succeeds in denying WHO voting rights and services to Israel and in removing the organization's regional office from Cairo.

The United States could scarcely do less. Political forums exist and are open to use by Arabs wishing to press a grievance against Israel or Egypt. WHO's turn to politics is a thoroughly disagreeable development, the more so because it could become a model for similar raids on the two countries in other United Nations agencies. In that case, a large part of the international system would have been rendered less fit to serve its essential nonpolitical purpose — in WHO's case, health. It is noteworthy, for instance, that the immediate victims of Israel's suspension would be West Bank and Gaza Palestinians, who would lose their access to WHO health services even while the organization was taking a step meant to advance their political rights.

There is a further way the international system could be hurt. Late last year, the Congress passed a malicious little amendment that has had the effect of keeping the United States from contributing at all to the regular budgets of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The administration has been laboring on Capitol Hill to reverse that amendment. The effect that a WHO political reprisal against Israel and Egypt would have on that effort is terrible to consider. Do all the countries dancing to the oil Arabs' tune in Geneva understand the stakes?

But of course this is not the only dimension in which the interdependence and fragility of the global political ecosystem are being demonstrated. Reports from Geneva indicate that one factor in the readiness of Africans to help out the oil Arabs is their anger at this week's Senate resolution recommending the unconditional lifting of Rhodesian sanctions. Up to now, the Carter administration has had a certain success in reducing the virulence of Afro-Arab attacks in the United Nations system. The United States has benefited, and so, indirectly, has Israel. Do all the American legislators jumping on the Muzorewa bandwagon understand the stakes?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Still No Mother Bomb

For several years now, demographers have been holding their breath. Because of the 15-year baby boom that followed World War II, there is now a record number of potential young mothers in the population. If they were having children at anything like the rates their mothers did, the nation would be experiencing a genuine population explosion. But now it begins to look as though a sign of relief may be in order.

Recent data for last year show that in one year, the number of American women of child-bearing age increased 2 percent — but births increased hardly at all. And the number of children expected per family declined slightly, from 1.83 to 1.79. Despite the jump in the number of potential mothers, the trend of the previous seven years continues. Historically, these are astonishingly low figures.

Prudent observers have been cautious about interpretation: many women may well have decided merely to delay, not forswear, motherhood. Now the caution can be weighed against some emerging information. Yes, there is an increase in women who waited till they were between 30 and 35 before having their first child — but the number of resulting births is virtually insignificant.

Rapid changes remain possible; all the young women of the baby boom are still in their child-bearing years. But increasingly, the once-feared Mother Bomb looks like a dud.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 19, 1904

TANGIER — Mr. Perdicaris, a wealthy American who has been residing here for many years, was kidnapped last night by the band of a notorious Moorish brigand. Mr. Perdicaris was at table with his family when the horde of armed Arabs broke into his home and took him captive. The brigands left a note advising that Mr. Perdicaris would be held captive until the troops sent in pursuit of them had been recalled, and a number of prisoners from their tribe have been set at liberty. It is probable that the authorities will comply with the demands.

Fifty Years Ago
May 19, 1929

NEW YORK — A man and a woman were crushed to death in Yankee Stadium this afternoon beneath the feet of thousands of fans who staged a panicky rush for shelter under the grandstand when a sudden storm thundered out of the sky just after the Yankees had taken the field at the beginning of the sixth. Babe Ruth rushed to the open bleacher, fighting and pushing his way through the crowd, and found the woman crushed beneath the trampling feet. He fought his way back to the open air, but the woman died in his arms before aid could arrive. The day had started quite sunny.



Taking Senate Leaders to Vienna Summit

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Before he goes to Vienna next month for his summit meeting with the Soviet leaders on a second strategic military arms treaty, President Carter is clearly going to have to come to some sort of understanding with the Congressional leaders of both parties on the summit of Capitol Hill.

Carter and his principal foreign policy advisers are now preparing for the Vienna meeting with President Leonid Brezhnev, and they probably remember that the last U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Vienna, between President John Kennedy and Chairman Nikita Khrushchev in 1961 — was no Vienna waltz, but a failure and almost a disaster because the preparations were inadequate and Kennedy and Khrushchev misjudged one another and their problem.

This coming Vienna meeting is even more complicated. In 1961, Kennedy was at the beginning of his presidency, and Khrushchev was at the height of his power in Moscow. Kennedy insisted at Vienna in 1961 that he should talk personally and privately with Khrushchev, without interference by congressional leaders or even the presence in the critical talks of his own secretary of state. It was not his most brilliant idea, and is certainly no model for the next Vienna summit.

The treaty to be signed next month will extend into the middle 1980s, beyond the presidential authority of Carter's term of office, and probably beyond the political and physical power of Brezhnev. It can be signed by two men, but it is a covenant between nations, and cannot become the law of the United States without the approval of two-thirds of the members present and voting in the Senate.

This raises for Carter, and also for the Republican Party, not later in Vienna but now, some very hard questions: Will Carter go it alone in Vienna or take the leaders of both parties in the Senate with him? Woodrow Wilson failed at the peace conference in Versailles after the first world war, and lost the League of Nations, by playing a lone hand and defying the reservations of the Senate. Harry Truman succeeded in San Francisco at the end of the second world war and saved the United Nations by taking the Senate leaders, and particularly Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, with him.

Would the Republican leader of the Senate, Howard Baker of Tennessee, and the ranking member of the Republican Party in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jacob Javits of New York, go to Vienna, if invited? If so, on what terms?

Would the Democratic leader of the Senate, Robert Byrd of West Virginia and the new Democratic chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, go to Vienna to give their advice, if not their consent, to the president's decisions there?

These are only a couple of the many questions the Carter planners for Vienna have to face, but they also confront the Republican Party with political decisions it would rather avoid. In partisan terms, the easiest way for the Republicans is to let Carter go it alone in Vienna, make him take personal responsibility for the ambiguous and even dangerous terms of the treaty, and then judge him later in the presidential election campaign.

This is a tempting political scenario for the Republicans. As many of their most partisan leaders see it, Carter is already in deep political trouble on the home front with inflation, high prices, high interest rates and gas shortages. Their major theme is that he is a good man but a "loser" who cannot even command the allegiance of his own Democratic majorities in the House and Senate, and might be finished off by one more major defeat.

The more moderate Republicans, however, including Baker, Javits, George Bush of Texas, and John Anderson of Illinois, don't really want to play politics with the control of nuclear military arms in the world, and would probably agree that their parties should be represented at Vienna to listen and advise.

The Republicans have another very practical political problem. They have the votes in the Senate to defeat any SALT treaty Carter may sign in Vienna, and in the process weaken even further his ability to govern. But if they destroy Carter, they have to consider the alternative of running against Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, and for most Republican leaders this could be less attractive than running against Carter.

The chances are, therefore, that Carter will invite the congressional leaders to join him in Vienna, and that they will accept, without commitment to agree with his decisions there. Brezhnev may not like what they say, or approve of the reservations they may have about the treaty, but better to hear them before it is signed than try to deal with the consequences later on.

All this has to be considered by those who are planning for Vienna. So far, the administration has merely been saying that the Senate must accept the terms of a treaty whose text has not yet been published, and must not even think about reservations, which would probably kill the treaty and lead to an even more alarming arms race.

Not surprisingly, the Republicans do not regard this as a particularly happy proposition — agree with what you haven't seen or else! Carter is probably going to have to do better than this. He cannot get any firm agreements in advance from the Senate leaders, but he will either take them along and let them understand his dilemmas at Vienna or deal with them later under more difficult circumstances. In short, he cannot make peace or even sense with the Soviet leaders in Vienna unless he first makes peace with the Senate leaders at home.

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Democrats' Sickness of Soul

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It is always a special experience to come back to this capital after a trip abroad.

Its physical beauty overwhelms you and lifts your spirits. As a rule, the returning traveler finds more cause for cheer than those who — with their noses to the government grindstone — have never been away.

Looking back at the column written after the last such absence — in the fall of 1977, when I went to China and Japan — there is evidence for this proposition. At the time, people were pronouncing the Carter administration "in shambles," because Bert Lance had just been forced to resign, the energy bill was mired in Congress, and President Carter's effort to nudge the Middle East nations toward a Geneva summit conference appeared stymied.

At the time, I thought and wrote that the judgment that the administration was "an unmitigated disaster" — looks like a classic case of overreaction.

Returning now, after a month in Britain and Canada, to a Washington beset by doubts about the economy, energy and both Carter's and the Congress' leadership, it is less easy to dismiss the widespread fears that things are unraveling.

The incidents are insufficient in number and variety to allow any solid conclusions, but they all point in a single direction: a sense of truly deep disquiet among the governing Democrats, almost a sickness of the soul.

Scene One: On a stopover in New York en route home from Canada, conversations with a black civil rights leader who has been both a comrade and critic of Carter. "I talk in a different town almost every night," he says, "and I've got to tell you, his support has just disappeared. I can't find anybody standing up for Carter."

"The trouble is," he continues, "he's a leader who takes nobody with him. He's lost whatever power he had to persuade."

Scene Two: At a reception on Capitol Hill, one of the ablest Democrats in the House, a 10-year veteran still young enough to look ahead to a career of growing influence, says: "If I were a lawyer and had a law firm to go back to, I'd quit this Congress so fast you wouldn't believe it. I've never been more frustrated with what I see going on. And it gets uglier all the time."

The congressman's latest vacation involves pressure on himself and his hometown parish priest and his bishop from right-to-life activists, but his anger goes beyond that. "I'm just getting buried in trivia and I'm sick of seeing people trim," he says.

Scene Three: At a trade association dinner that night, another Democratic congressman, who won in a normally Republican suburban district in 1976 and held on last November, tells the audience of his main concern.

"Carter has just lost touch with the Democratic Party," he says. "I'm afraid that if he is our candidate, we won't get any turnout of the traditionally Democratic voters. I don't think the Jews will vote. I don't think the blacks will. I don't think labor can turn out a vote for Carter. It's going to be tough for guys like me if Carter's on that ticket."

Scene Four: The balmy night beckons, and the reporter decides to walk a way before catching a cab home. Two blocks from the White House, he meets a young deputy assistant to the president. Three years ago this spring, the young man managed the difficult leap from a losing Democratic presidential hopeful's campaign to the already-rolling Carter bandwagon, thus keeping alive his dream of one day working in the White House.

It is now almost 11 p.m., 15 hours after his working day began, and he is heading on foot toward his bachelor apartment, a briefcase in one hand, and a plastic-wrapped suit, returned from the cleaner's, slung over his back. "We had to put together something for the president on energy," he says. "Jerry Brown's coming in tomorrow to complain."

In the street light, he looks much older than he had three years ago.

Scene Five: The next afternoon, at the White House. The reporter is waiting for clearance for an appointment, and suddenly the president moves down the corridor, headed for the cameras and an explanation of his efforts to relieve the California gasoline shortage.

He pauses a moment to shake hands and say a few words, and, close-up, in late afternoon, his face and body show the marks of fatigue, the eyes red-rimmed and deeply shadowed, the shoulders slumped.

And you realize, suddenly, that it is not just young congressmen and presidential assistants who are feeling the strain.

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The Victims Of Britain In Ulster

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Father Raymond Murray is a priest, poet and scholar from the Armagh diocese in Northern Ireland, a dispirited part of the world that sees more death and gore than poetry and wisdom. On becoming "priested," as Irish mothers call it, Father Murray envisioned spending his life in a local parish.

But it hasn't happened. As a prison chaplain in an Armagh jail occupied by Irish nationalists who have been convicted of various offenses and who have allegedly been tortured or beaten by British security forces, Father Murray has become a specialist in the priestly science of culpability.

In discussing the guilty parties for the warfare in his homeland — 2,000 deaths and many more injuries in the last 10 years — he insists on staying clear of Irish politics. He has all he can do to keep focused on Northern Ireland as a scene of extensive human-rights violations by the British.

That approach explains his warm reception in many congressional offices last week. In making the rounds, the priest knew that many in Congress had been on rounds of their own. Some, like Rep. Lester Woot of New York, had been to Northern Ireland prisons. Another, House Speaker Tip O'Neill, recently returned from Ireland where he earned the blessings of the Gaelic saints for bluntly advising the British government to clean up its dirty act in the North.

"I was heartened," said Father Murray, "by the high level of awareness in Congress about the culpability of the British government in Northern Ireland. The harassment, the torture and the injustice in the courts have been well documented — by Amnesty International and several commissions. The wall of silence has been broken."

The crumbling has been hard for many Americans to accept. Britain as a violator of human rights? It must be a mistake, we thought. The British government is heir to the Magna Carta, prayed over by the Church of England and run by the nation's minds that the dons of Cambridge and Oxford can nurture. A Pinochet regime in Chile or a Marcos government in the Philippines tortures prisoners, but not seemingly John Bull of Merry England.

Now that we know better, or at least now that a bloc in Congress is speaking out as it did in March against the "massive scale" of human-rights violations in Northern Ireland, the issue is whether peace is possible with the continued British presence in Ulster.

We can condemn the Irish Republican Army's bomb-throwing, morning, noon and night," said Father Murray, "but they won't go away so long as they have a target to hate. The IRA isn't a gang of old warhorses talking about the Easter uprising of '16. They're kids, mostly, ages 17 to 25, who've been raised in a war zone and have become reflexively violent. They are to be blamed for their violence, but it is still a reaction against the institutional violence of the British presence."

Father Murray favors a planned British withdrawal from Ulster. For some time, this has been the sentiment of many who formed the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs. The group, with about 130 members, has been pictured either as well-meaning innocents who don't understand the complexities of Northern Ireland or as paties of the gun-runners and the IRA. But with Tip O'Neill, as well as Gov. Hugh Carey of New York, finally stirring their Irish genes to get involved, the get-the-Brits-out position of the committee of New York, can no longer be dismissed — not that it ever should have been. It is another case of yesterday's militancy being today's reason.

In the last 10 years, the British have shifted from justifying their presence in Northern Ireland. At first, they spoke of their territorial rights to Ulster. But this had the odor of colonialism. A sweeter scent was created by the argument of altruism: If the savage Catholics and Protestants of Ulster are so primitive that only the British peacekeepers can keep them from each other's throats, then, God save the Queen, so be it.

This isn't altruism. It is classism. It is Britain's self-assumed superiority, selling still another colony that it hasn't the sense and substance to rule itself. This message isn't new to Northern Ireland. It was heard in India, Africa and, it shouldn't be forgotten, in America.

Getting the British out is not a cause isolated to Northern Ireland. It is part of an historical pattern, of which the Irish are the latest victims.

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With Cutters in Gulf of Mexico

U.S. Coast Guard Seeking 'Pot' Jackpot

By Nicholas C. Chriss
ABOARD THE CUTTER DURABLE — A gigantic cat-and-mouse game is being played across the blue expanse of the Gulf of Mexico, where five U.S. Coast Guard cutters search day and night for ships laden with "Columbia Gold."

The cutter Durable, out of Brownsville, Texas, is one of those in the "pot patrol," crisscrossing the Gulf, looking for vessels carrying marijuana. So far, on the huge playing field, it is clear that the mice are winning.

Columbia Gold is a particularly potent marijuana, a kind of super-pot grown in the highlands of Colombia, the South American nation once known mainly for its coffee beans.

Jaime Serrano Rueda, Colombia's attorney general, said recently that the illegal marijuana exported from his country is worth about \$8 billion annually — three times the amount that coffee beans bring. He said that the ships and airplanes carrying marijuana from Colombia to the United States.

The Coast Guard cutters more than not are outgunned and

outspun by the smugglers. The entire Coast Guard budget last year amounted to \$1.3 billion, and the marijuana that the agency confiscated from 140 vessels seized in the Gulf area had a street value of about \$1.4 billion, according to Coast Guard estimates.

Cutter crews work with other federal agencies, mainly the Drug Enforcement Administration, which provides tips from informants, and the El Paso Intelligence Center, which combines information from a number of federal agencies to help in the search for smugglers.

The patrol can be exciting if a smuggling ship is sighted, but more often the days and nights are frustrating and tedious. The Durable has not intercepted a smuggling ship since last summer, and, like the other cutters, much of its time is spent on other duties, including search and rescue missions. It is not unusual for crew members to work a 60-hour week.

The guardsmen aboard the cutters, as well as on the smaller shoreline vessels that back them up, earn a base pay of about \$419 a month.

The crew members of the ships they seize are paid around \$25,000 for a single trip; their captains earn as much as \$100,000. The Durable's commander, with 18 years of service, earns about \$26,000 a year.

Ensign Joe Conillo, not long out of the Coast Guard Academy, earns about \$11,000 a year. After strapping on an old .45-caliber pistol, he leads boarding parties onto ships stopped for inspection, clambering over the heaving sides of vessels in heavy seas; sometimes taking verbal abuse from U.S. crews caught with marijuana cargoes.

"Dirty"

"Most of those ships are dirty and filled with vermin," he said. "The Colombian crews usually are good-natured about it all. They know they will be deported to their country. But the Americans sometimes can be very mean."

"The first thing they do when they see us is to throw overboard any charts they might have, or communications, and to make sure to get rid of any hard drugs, such as cocaine, because they know if they're caught with it the sentence will be severe," he added.

Day and night two men on the flying bridge sweep the seas with the "big eyes," binoculars so powerful that crabs on the moon can easily be seen with them. At night, the Durable slices through the water with all lights off. A distant freighter, spotting the Durable on its radar screen, flashes a request for identification. But the Durable moves on silently, ignoring the signal.

Below, some of the crew watch old television situation comedies, such as "McHale's Navy," or movies filled with mayhem and violence. From the officers' dining room come the sounds of Olivia Newton-John singing "Blue Eyes Crying in the Rain."

Big Bust

Topside, a seaman spends his two-hour watch without sighing a ship, but the night air is refreshing, and there is always the exciting prospect of catching up with a smuggling ship.

One day last July, the Durable hit the jackpot. Its crew seized four smuggling ships, and brought them into St. Petersburg, Fla., with their tons of Columbia Gold. But since the pickings have been slim. On one recent voyage, several days were spent inspecting a fleet of Japanese fishing vessels.

During that trip, there was also a small, rusty fishing boat in trouble with a burned-out clutch. The Durable made sure the necessary part was on route from land and then sent over a dozen eggs, two loaves of bread and fresh fruit for the stranded skipper and his crew.

On Sundays, there is a swim in the Gulf waters and an evening "happy hour" at which triple-dip chocolate sundaes are served. But the prize that would do most to break the tedium — what the Durable would like to find most of all — is a "mother ship."

So great is the movement of Columbia Gold that mother ships — often old freighters — are being dispatched far out into the Gulf from Colombia. Smaller vessels, loading up from them, then make the run to the coast.

Often, "cigarette boats" — long, slender and powerful — are used to transport the marijuana from the mother ships. They are low in the water, hard to sight and extremely fast. "We're getting pretty good at it," said Cmdr. Gary Crosby of the Durable.

Often the rusting and decrepit mother ships conceal elaborate and highly complicated electronic gear that can give them an edge over the Durable in communications. The Coast Guard has even found a solitary communications ship that served as a kind of lookout for smuggling ships.

"Sixth Sense"

"After a while you get a sixth sense about these ships," said Cmdr. Crosby. "They just look wrong. Sometimes a name is freshly painted on a rusty ship, or a vessel is supposed to be fishing but has no fishing gear."

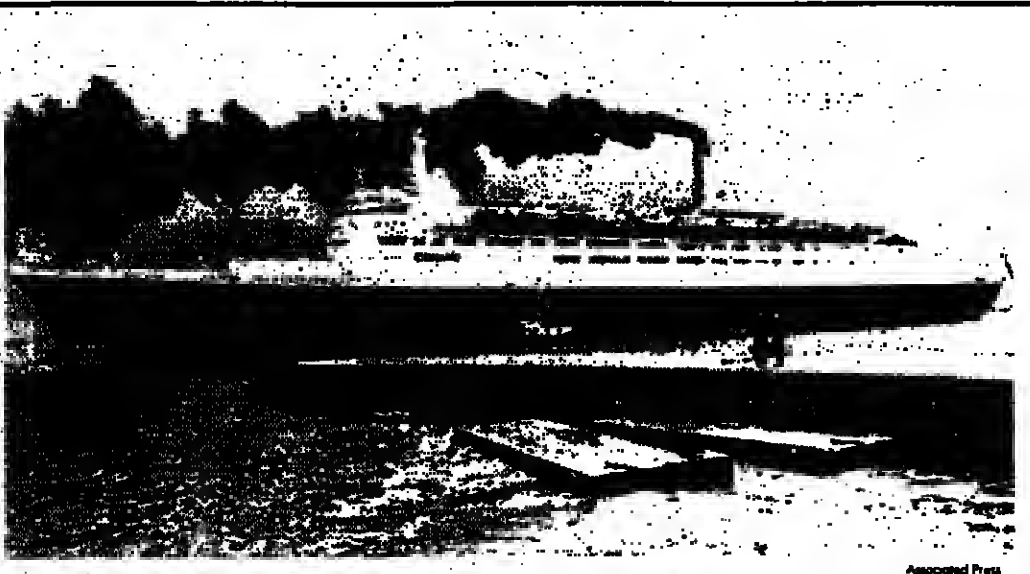
At other times the hold hatches are closed, even in the worst heat of summer, or the names are rather different, such as Happy Hooker or Superfly.

Columbia Gold sells for \$50 a pound in Colombia, and it is as illegal there as it is in the United States. In Miami, it brings from \$150 to \$250 a pound and often retails on the streets for \$35 an ounce.

Columbia Gold's influence is felt even among the guardsmen who hunt the smugglers. Recently, 21 of them were disciplined for possessing marijuana, after a bale of Columbia Gold had disappeared from a seized ship.

In its sweeps of the Gulf, the Coast Guard is hampered by a budget so tight that equipment is often not all it could be. The Durable's helicopter, for example, is 20 years old — its spare parts must be specially ordered.

Los Angeles Times



FINANCIAL STRAITS — Queen Elizabeth 2, the last of Britain's luxury liners, is shown on maiden voyage in 1969. Trafalgar House, parent company of the Cunard Line, says rising fuel and staff costs may cause the ship to halt operations after a world cruise in January.

25th Anniversary of Landmark Ruling

U.S. Marks Start of Civil Rights Drive

By Warren Brown

COLUMBIA, S.C., May 18 (UPI) — For a moment yesterday, it seemed that the clock had been turned back to the 1960s.

Police guarded the city's streets as columns of blacks and whites marched seven blocks up Main Street to the state capitol building in a civil rights demonstration.

There were speeches on the Capitol steps calling for "freedom now" and others calling for an end to racial injustice. There were civil rights songs and hymns, and there were some tears.

But at the end of yesterday's march commemorating the historic 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in U.S. public schools, instead of tear gas and riot clubs, there was applause. Most people left smiling.

The march and the dinner that followed were sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose leaders met in South Carolina because of the state's key role in the shaping of the 1954 ruling.

U.S. Teamsters

Vote to Ratify

3-Year Contract

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI) — Teamster truck drivers who struck for 10 days last month have overwhelmingly ratified a new three-year contract with the trucking industry, the union announced today.

The contract, which covers about 300,000 drivers and warehousemen, calls for wage and benefit increases of more than 30 percent over the three years. But administration officials contend that it meets President Carter's 7-percent annual wage guidelines.

The contract calls for hourly wage increases of 80 cents the first year, and 35 cents in each of the two following years. Drivers currently earn an average of \$9.45 to \$9.60 an hour.

Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons said that the vote was 127,872 to 45,577. "I think the margin by which our members have approved the National Master Freight Agreement proves without a doubt that this is the best national freight contract ever negotiated," Mr. Fitzsimmons said.

Pontiff Honors

Polish War Dead

MONTECASSINO, Italy, May 18 (AP) — Pope John Paul II flew by helicopter today to this hilltop Benedictine abbey, said Mass at the graves of about 1,000 Polish soldiers killed in World War II and prayed that there would be no more wars.

The pontiff visited the sixth-century abbey 35 years after Polish soldiers fighting alongside the Allies liberated it from the Nazis in one of the fiercest battles of the war.

The pope, who also was celebrating his 59th birthday, walked into the cemetery to the eulogies of 5,000 Polish soldiers, their names and flags. He said that the Poles in the graveyard, as well as the soldiers buried in the nearby British, German, Italian and French cemeteries, did not "die in vain."

Belgium Stages Alert

Against Terrorism

BRUSSELS, May 18 (Reuters) — Hundreds of troops and police patrolled Brussels' international airport today in an alert apparently prompted by a threat by two detained Palestinians.

Only departing passengers were allowed inside terminal buildings, but planes took off and landed with only slight delays.

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New Rules Denounced

Lobby Group Vows to Aid U.S. Taxpayers Overseas

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, May 18 (IHT) — Denouncing the new rules for taxation of U.S. citizens abroad, the construction industry pledged yesterday "a new offensive to secure proper relief for beleaguered American taxpayers overseas."

Robert Gans, director of the Tax Fairness Committee, a lobbying arm of the construction and engineering industry, charged that "from a practical standpoint, we're almost back where we started" before Congress revised the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

He accused the Internal Revenue Service of perverting the intent of Congress to give tax relief to Americans abroad embodied in the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978 and called the new rules "a very strong case for elimination of all [U.S. income] taxes on Americans working overseas."

The construction industry was particularly incensed by the 20 pages of regulations governing what constitutes a "camp." Mr. Gans characterized the restrictions as so severe "that very few of those posts can qualify."

According to the regulations, released two weeks ago, a camp, to qualify for special tax treatment, "does not provide safe and adequate shelter, that is, in its present condition, it endangers the health, safety or well-being of its occupants." This includes lack of heat and electricity and inadequate plumbing.

Highly Technical Rules

Along with the definitions of camps, the regulations include highly technical rules for most aspects of the law. For example, a "reasonable commuting distance" as applied to the education and the camp deductions is defined as "a distance which is capable of being traveled by automobile or available water transportation in one hour."

The rules also exclude from housing expenses the cost of parking, domestic labor, or capital improvements.

Other regulations define "American-type schools" and make provision for special education needed for children with physical handicaps or learning disabilities.

The regulations also spell out the methods of pro-rating the deduc-

tions for cost-of-living, housing, education, hardship area and the special camp exclusion for those taxpayers not abroad for the full tax year.

However, according to Steven Kraft, a tax expert based in Zurich, the regulations, despite their complexity, do not really make the actual language of the law much clearer. He pointed out a number of ambiguities concerning housing and joint returns.

But a Treasury spokeswoman pointed out that ambiguity is unavoidable because of the wide variety of situations the regulations must cover. She said that, if the Treasury tried to develop rules to cover every conceivable situation, "we would go on forever and we would still be wrong."

In any case, the rules are not yet final. The IRS will take comments on them for 90 days and then hold a month of hearings. The final regulations should be issued in September.

But Mr. Gans called for a concerted effort to end taxation of Americans abroad and "put a long overdue end to the kind of hassle we're in, once again, with the IRS."

He said, "In the mail I'm getting lately [from abroad] anger is replacing the spirit of compromise and understanding." He added that Americans overseas were "just plain fed up with the lack of support and awareness from home."

Mr. Gans was joined by Fred Culpepper, president of Ford, Bacon & Davis, a large construction firm, and chairman of the Tax Fairness Committee. He characterized Americans overseas as "a lost and forgotten constituency."

On a tax-related matter, the House Ways and Means Committee has adopted an amendment to the Technical Corrections Act that clarifies part of the home leave deduction available to Americans abroad under the 1978 tax act.

Under the new language, Americans overseas would be allowed to travel to the United States from places abroad other than their tax homes. However, the deduction will be limited to what a taxpayer would actually spend if he left his tax home. In addition, Hawaii and Alaska would qualify as U.S. ports of entry. They had been excluded under the tax act.

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Tragic Birth, Full Life: Thalidomide Child at 17

By Gale Wiley

FRANKFURT (IHT) — Antje Kratz is a soft-spoken, pixieish young woman of 17 making a life for herself as a dancer, painter and athlete. Her youth has been a mixture of Kafkaesque horror and realistic kindness, though, because she has had to endure the constant tension of living with a disability and ignoring the stares and comments of those who fear someone who has no arms.

Like 2,400 other children in this country, Antje grew up as what the Germans call a *Contergan Kind* — a thalidomide child.

Her early years were painful and tragic. Her father, a war veteran and economist, took one look at his newborn daughter, left and never returned, says Antje's mother, Ruth. When doctors learned that Antje and her brother had tuberculosis, the children had to spend 13 months in the hospital where Mrs. Kratz worked as a cleaning lady to feed her family of five.

As with other Contergan children in the early 1960s, doctors and engineers fashioned handlike contraptions for Antje, some of them weighing more than she did. Someone sewed her a pitiful little corset with dangling, puppet arms. Pictures were taken; eventually the arms were thrown away.

"We learned then," Mrs. Kratz says, "that the only time Antje was ever really 'disabled' was when she wore those contraptions."

But most difficult of all were the comments, especially from people who chided Mrs. Kratz that if Hitler were still around, Antje would have been "given a shot and put away in the corner." An acquaintance told Mrs. Kratz that she was responsible for her daughter's disability and that she should feel guilty for having taken Contergan, a tranquilizer, during her pregnancy.

'Always With Sorrow'

"Always with sorrow, even today," Antje says of people's reactions. "They look at me pitifully and stare. Some are so stupid as to come up and say, 'You don't have any arms, do you?'"

Growing up was a constant battle of bloody noses. "I had no hands to stop my falls," Antje says. Her learning to walk might be compared to a normal person's learning to walk on his hands.

"I'm really lucky," she says, her chin perched casually on her big toe. "I was born without arms, but I have perfectly good legs and feet. Some Contergan children were born without arms or legs. But they are going to school and getting jobs in their wheelchairs. So you see, I have had lots of advantages."

In Antje's case, her muscular, supple legs have been, as one writer put it, her "redeeming grace." Since the age of 4, Antje had been dancing in a Frankfurt ballet school, learning graceful movements without the benefit of a balancing rail to hold.

More recently, her interest in art — she paints — has led her to an apprenticeship with the Frankfurt Stadtische Buchne theater, where she has already served as a scene painter. She sits on a stool; the canvas is on the floor.

Although she has great difficulty donning

some kinds of pants, she says that she has learned to use her feet to type, cook, knit and talk on the phone. She wears Danish clogs, easily slipped on and off, in which she carries money and her papers. She plans to get a driver's license and to buy a specially equipped car. She climbs mountains.

And she swims — in the deep end of the pool. "People stare at Antje when she comes out to swim," says her mother. "You hear them say things like, 'Poor thing.' And then Antje jumps in the water and swims like a porpoise. As soon as they see that, they stop staring."

But not all Contergan children have adapted as well as Antje, who maintains that encouraging parents who force a child to reach his or her potential are critical for a child's development. "I have a friend who is spastic," says Antje. "If her parents just encouraged her more, I think she could walk better than she does."

Antje has less and less contact with other Contergan children because she says she is so busy with her paintings and her ballet. "There is a time when you have to strike out on your own," she says. She has invested her disability money (\$12,000, plus \$310 a month) in a condominium. She does not want to spend that money. Eventually, she wants to live from her paintings.

Still Problems

There are, of course, two major problems for the Contergan adult — sexuality and alienation. Two years ago in North Rhine-Westphalia, two Contergan youths attempted suicide, allegedly because of their lonely lives. In a study by Professor Karl-Josef Luge of Cologne, the disabled young people surveyed preferred living with someone who was not disabled. Two out of three girls said that they had fears about sex; one of three boys expressed such anxiety.

That is why people like Britain's Elaine Dale, the first thalidomide adult to have a child of her own, are heroines to people like Antje. Antje is not impressed that Elaine Dale can change diapers with her feet. "Antje had been climbing mountains with hers," "I'm impressed that she is living a normal life and had a normal baby like anybody else," Antje says. "I wouldn't mind doing that either."

When Antje was born, Sept. 25, 1961, her particular defect — phocomelia, a congenital defect that leaves newborns with withered or nonexistent limbs — was considered exceedingly rare. Yet West Germany was suffering a wave of such births. By the fall of 1961, West German clinics had reported 600 cases, with more surfacing each month since the first of the cases had been reported two years earlier. No one knew why.

Doctors in Australia reported a similar but smaller outbreak. Experts were considering everything — radioactive fallout, X-rays, bormones, contraceptives and food preservatives.

Only after a doctor using a questionnaire learned that half of the mothers of the deformed children had taken a drug called Contergan during the early months of their pregnancy did it become clear that thalidomide — the prime ingredient of Contergan, which was marketed in



Cole Headlars

other countries under other names — was linkable to the outbreak.

Although the drug was banned by the end of 1961, it was years before the full truth would be revealed.

In their book "The Medicine You Take," British pharmacologists D.R. Laurence and J.W. Black put it succinctly: "The worst had happened, a trivial new drug was the cause of the most grisly disaster in the short history of modern scientific drug therapy. Many thalidomide babies died, but many lived on with grotesquely deformed limbs, eyes, ears, heart and alimentary and urinary tracts."

Numbers Unknown

The exact number of thalidomide children is not known. Estimates range from 7,500 to 10,000. The survivors number between 4,000 and 5,000, with 200 in Japan, 430 in Britain, 2,600 in West Germany and the balance in more than a dozen countries from Australia to Brazil.

Today, these children are reaching maturity. They are finishing high school and entering the job market. Most of them are still with their families — at least in West Germany, where the Foundation for Assistance to Handicapped Children distributes 1.1 million marks a month to 2,667 thalidomide victims, 90 to 95 per cent of whom are living at home.

The remainder are in children's homes or rehabilitation clinics. The money came from the settlement by the drug's maker, Chemie Gruenthal, with matching funds from the government.

Despite their physical handicaps, the intelligence of thalidomide children is above average. According to the foundation, more than half the German victims have attended the gymnasium — which generally leads to university studies — which may be because many of the women who

took thalidomide were well educated or professional women.

In the drug's four years on the market, about 310 million doses were sold, capturing 20 per cent of the tranquilizer and sleeping pill market. Although the U.S. Food and Drug Administration had not approved the sale of thalidomide (because the drug caused peripheral neuritis), it was used in "premarketing clinical trials by 1,270 doctors who gave the drug to 20,771 patients, of whom at least 207 were pregnant," Laurence and Black said.

As parents of thalidomide children worldwide were soon to learn, the birth of their children was just the beginning of an ordeal.

In West Germany, for example, it took as long as 13 years in some cases for Contergan victims to receive any compensation through the Foundation for Assistance to Handicapped Children. Although an Aachen district attorney began to investigate Chemie Gruenthal in December, 1961, formal charges were not filed until six years later. The so-called Contergan trial that began in 1968 cost six million marks, lasted 2½ years and found no one guilty. But Gruenthal settled out of court for 110 million marks (later increased to 139 million). That was in December, 1970.

Even so, it was not until October, 1973, when the Contergan children were entering adolescence, that their families were paid from 1,000 marks to 25,000 marks in damages plus 100 marks to 450 marks a month in disability payments for the rest of the child's life, depending on the severity of disability.

After two more complicated cases involving the distribution of foundation monies, parents and their Contergan children marched from Cologne to Bonn protesting the fact that their monthly disability payments were not adjusted for inflation.

Antje Kratz ponders a point in a telephone chat, above; at right, she takes up her position in a ballet class.



Ernst Hub

"As it is, most of us feel we have been cheated from the very beginning," says Ruth Kratz. "What Antje receives is a joke. What amount of money do you put on being born without arms?"

In any event, Bonn agreed to put more money into the foundation, raising Antje's monthly payments 25 percent to 526 marks a month for the rest of her life. The payments have now been linked to increases in the cost of living.

Same Story

In Japan and Britain, the thalidomide story was much the same — court battles, angry parents, disabled children in wheelchairs holding placards and media reports of the conflict between big business and crippled children.

Britain's Distillers Co. Ltd. — primarily a producer of alcoholic beverages but also a distributor of thalidomide in England and Australia — agreed to set up a trust fund of up to \$50,000 for each of 430 or so young people, with an additional \$20,000 to take the edge off inflation.

The Sunday Times of London fought a long battle to print a 1972 investigative report on Distillers' testing, manufacturing and marketing

of thalidomide. The House of Lords prohibited the publishing of the report, however, under laws forbidding discussion of matters pending in the courts. Although the injunction was lifted in 1976 and the article was published, the Times took it to the European Court of Human Rights, which recently decided that the ruling was a breach of the European Convention of Human Rights proclamation on the "right to the freedom of expression."

Today Gruenthal is still recovering from its payment of 139 million marks to the relief foundation in Bonn, but a company spokesman said that no one would ever recover from the horror of thalidomide.

"Obviously there is no way we can ever repay those children," he said. "The laws are better today. More care is taken to insure drugs are safe. But there is no absolute guarantee we can give customers that a drug is completely safe." Antje Kratz's mother agrees with that. To this day, when she has to take medicine for dizzy spells, she remembers how innocently she took Contergan when she was pregnant nearly 18 years ago.

"I can't help it," she says. "When I take a pill it lodges in my throat. It's nearly impossible for me to swallow it."

U.S. Envoy Recalls 5 Tempestuous Years Working Closely With a 'Visionary' Sadat

By Don A. Schanche

CAIRO — Former President Richard Nixon's private talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat "were always strained; there was never any small talk."

President Carter's, by contrast, have been so friendly and trusting that "this personal relationship made it possible for him to get Sadat to make some compromises that otherwise Sadat would never have made."

This is the personal impression of a man who has known Mr. Sadat perhaps more intimately than any other non-Egyptian, a man who, during more than five tempestuous years under three U.S. presidents and two secretaries of state, played a major role in bringing Egypt and Israel from war to peace.

He is Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador to Cairo since November, 1973. Normally the ambassador keeps such a low profile that he is almost never quoted in the press. But now Mr. Eilts is ready "to hang up his suit" after 32 years of Arab world diplomacy. In a farewell interview, he reminisced with unusual candor about the personalities and events that have changed the Middle East.

Anecdotes

Among his observations: Mr. Sadat and former President Gerald Ford started their friendship by comparing pipes and tobacco and became so close that Mr. Eilts thinks that Mr. Sadat was disappointed when Mr. Ford was not re-elected.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger thrived on tension and "tended to be a little devious" in contrast with Secretary Cyrus Vance, whose "fair-mindedness and juridical integrity" have led the Egyptians "to respect him as much, perhaps even more."

Mr. Sadat is a man with two personalities, "one very warm and forthcoming, . . . the other brooding, moody." At a low point in the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, he spoke despairingly of retiring and turning Egypt's problems over to his vice president, Hosni Mubarak.

But now Mr. Sadat is "sublimely confident" and believes firmly that he has developed such a good rapport with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that they will achieve a comprehensive Middle East peace.

Mr. Eilts, 57, who will retire at the end of this month to become a professor of Middle East studies at Boston University, said that he got along with Mr. Kissinger better than most ambassadors did, although he twice had to offer his resignation in order to get his point of view across.

"Henry must always operate in an atmosphere of tension. . . . He can be a little bit thoughtless," Mr. Eilts said, recalling their early negotiations with Mr. Sadat. That was at Aswan, where the first disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian troops in the Sinai was hammered out after the 1973 War.

"I found that he was not hugging me into it [the negotiations], when it was over I told him I wanted to leave," Mr. Eilts said. "Suddenly it occurred to him that he had done. . . . He was very articulate."

On another occasion, in the course of Mr. Kissinger's shuttle negotiations for the second Sinai withdrawal, the secretary "had bruised certain Egyptian feelings, again by a somewhat thoughtless approach. I suggested that perhaps we ought to do something to smooth the ruffled feathers, but he felt there was no need, and he was a little sharp in his response to my suggestions. . . . I said to him, 'If you don't want my counsel, I'm quite willing to resign,' and he immediately said, 'No, I agree with you,' and he did what was needed."

"I think he respected people who were prepared to stand against him, who would not simply be bowled over. I guess I'm one of the few ambassadors whom he never berated, as he did so many, many others."

Mr. Eilts' relationship with Mr. Sadat has been so close that he is the only foreign ambassador with whom the Egyptian president maintains a direct telephone link. Both reportedly use it frequently.

"From the very beginning he seemed to go out of his way to create a warm and candid atmosphere," the ambassador said. "I've probably seen him more than any other American, had long talks with him about everything, some of them very difficult. . . . I was asked to pass on Israeli positions which he found difficult to stomach. But throughout he always kept his cool, and when he turned something down he always came up with some counterproposal that could be brought into play to keep the negotiations going."

"He's a visionary, very much a visionary. He cannot stand details. They bother him. This is one reason why, initially, he and Begin had such difficulty getting along. Begin is a man of detail who wants to do every T and cross every T, and that makes Sadat very impatient, very edgy, because it's not his way. He likes to say, 'Let's solve the big thing, let's work out the principles and let others work out the details.'"

Mr. Eilts described a critical period in January, 1978, when Mr. Sadat was at his lowest ebb after the unproductive meeting with Mr. Begin at Ismailia and the subsequent collapse of peace negotiations in Jerusalem.

"It was the lowest period in which I had ever seen him," Mr. Eilts said. "That was the only time that I've heard him say to me, 'One of these days I'm going to surprise you all and I'm going to turn my responsibilities over to Hosni and retire.'"

Mr. Eilts was probably the first person to learn that Mr. Sadat seriously intended to undertake his historic mission to Jerusalem in November, 1977. In a speech to his parliament, the Egyptian president had ad-libbed a remark that he was willing to go to Israel, "to the Knesset itself," if it would advance the cause of peace.

Mr. Eilts said, "I saw him afterward that night and I said, 'Do you really mean this? Because they [the Israelis] are going to pick you up on it, and if you don't mean it, you're going to find yourself in a difficult position. They will be able to say, 'We've invited him and now he doesn't want to come.'"

"He said to me, 'I'm determined to go if they invite me.' I remember he was a little bit an-

noyed at me. He said, 'Do you think I would say something like this if I did not mean it?'"

Mr. Eilts said that he believed that Mr. Sadat made the decision to go to Jerusalem at least a week before the speech and that it was not made on the spur of the moment. He recalled that earlier in 1977 the new Carter administration had tried to work out an acceptable formula for renewed Middle East peace negotiations in Geneva but had become bogged down in procedural details.

Mr. Eilts said, "It looked as though the peace process was simply going to erode. . . . Things just didn't seem to be working. They seemed to be out of control. That very concern was largely responsible, in my judgment, for Sadat striking out on his own."

According to Mr. Eilts, such dramatic, visceral decisions have become Mr. Sadat's trademark. "Since he sees himself more and more as an international statesman, there is a greater tendency on his part to do this kind of thing," Mr. Eilts said.

Mr. Sadat's relations with three U.S. presidents have been good but very different in quality. Mr. Eilts said, "Nixon was not very communicative when he came here in June of '74," he recalled. "It was shortly before his [political] demise. I'm sure that his trip was an effort to project an image of how popular he was abroad, but it didn't work. Sadat had a very high regard for Nixon, but the communication between the two was always strained; there was never any small talk."

"In the case of Ford, almost immediately after they met in Salzburg, they pulled out their pipes and proceeded to compare them and their tobacco. Sadat normally is not easy on small talk either, but he found Ford a very congenial person to be with and it was noticeable when they met."

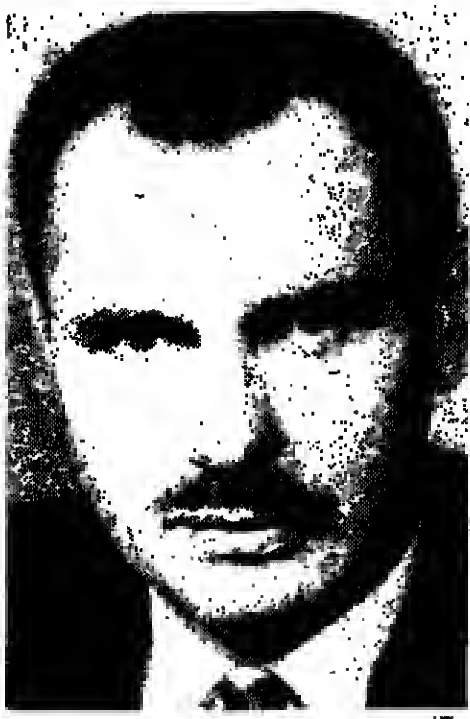
"I found Ford to be a man who had a very real sense of fairness, a sense of decency. While he did not understand all the complexities of the Middle East issue, he was genuinely enthusiastic about the possibility of rolling back the problems. . . . very desirous of doing something with no sense of partiality one way or the other. . . . I think Sadat was disappointed when Ford was not re-elected."

"Carter's relationship with Sadat is, of course, unique. It developed from a sense of uneasiness on Sadat's part about some of the things Carter had said in the election campaign, to one where he has complete confidence in Carter as he has in any man."

Mr. Eilts said that Mr. Carter "involved himself more in the nitty-gritty of the peace negotiations than any other president." He described a scene at Camp David, Md.,

"He came wandering into one of the small cottages where five or six of us were trying to work out position papers and became a member of the group. I remember he said something like 'I know I'm president of the United States, but I don't want you to feel inhibited in expressing your ideas simply because I'm here. I want to hear them.' And then he engaged in a genuine give-and-take that I had not experienced with any of his predecessors."

Mr. Eilts said that Mr. Carter emerged from



Hermann Eilts

his involvement with the Middle East problem with "a deep conviction, a personal commitment to try to do something for the Palestinians. He recognizes, I think more than any other president, the centrality of the Palestinian issue." He added, "He has tremendous doggedness."

Mr. Eilts acknowledged that the course of future negotiations on the Palestinians and the West Bank and Gaza Strip will be extremely difficult. "It will be more difficult because now Sadat is dealing with an area that is not his own and he is dealing for people most of whom reject his right to speak for them."

"The Israeli view is a harder one than was the case in Sinai. I don't think he will be able to do it on his own, although he believes that he has now developed such a degree of rapport in his relationship with Begin that he and Begin together can handle much of the load. I personally believe that, unless the United States continues to play a major role, the negotiations are not likely to get very far."

Mr. Eilts said that he had mixed feelings about retiring from the State Department. "I'll be sorry to leave Egypt," he said. "It's been an active, busy, fatiguing but all-in-all satisfying period. But I'm tired. I don't think this kind of a pace is one you can carry on indefinitely."

Mr. Eilts, who was born in Germany, moved to the United States in 1926 and became a citizen at the age of 8. He said that he undertook Middle East studies in 1942 almost by accident, when he was a graduate student at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Boston.

In need of a job, he accepted an assignment to a Middle East research post, found himself increasingly fascinated and returned from World War II duty as an army intelligence officer to continue Arabic studies. He joined the Foreign Service in 1947.

Mr. Eilts served in Iran, Yemen, Iraq, Libya and twice in Saudi Arabia, once as ambassador, before moving to Cairo as the first U.S. ambassador to Egypt after a six-year rupture in diplomatic relations.

Los Angeles Times

Reports of Venice's Death Turn Out to Be Premature

By Samuel Koo

VENICE (AP) — Venice has stopped sinking. In fact, the lagoon city famous for its 10,000 paintings, frescoes and sculptures has actually risen slightly.

That is the conclusion of a team of Italian scientists after years of observation and laboratory tests.

The finding, endorsed by the Italian government and laboratories worldwide, is "definitive and final," said Dr. Paolo Gatto, a senior geologist at the state-run National Research Council.

Once considered a doomed victim of industrialization and bureaucratic inertia, Venice now appears to be winning the fight against water and pollution that for decades have threatened its existence.

The air is cleaner. An effort is under way to control high tides and process sewage. Restoration and consolidation of art works, bridges, buildings and canals is in full swing. Tourism is at a record high: People no longer leave for cities inland and the population is steady at what a city official calls an "optimum" 100,000.

Vitality and optimism prevail in the once "dying" city.

Water Pressure

Mr. Gatto said measurements over the last seven years at the research council's Laboratory for the Study of the Dynamics of Large Masses show that the water pressure under Venice has built up again and halted the sinking process that has been a main cause of flooding.

The tests also confirmed that the lowering of the land level had been caused by excessive pumping of water from artesian wells by industry at nearby Marghera. Most of those wells have been capped and the factories use aqueducts to draw water from the Po River.

Venice was a chancy business from its birth 15 centuries ago on a group of 118 tiny islands so soggy that thousands of wooden pilings had to be sunk into the ground to support foundations.

Most of Venice sits only 27 inches above the water line. It had sunk 8 inches since the 1920s. And in 1970, when it was going down at a rate of two-tenths of an inch a year, experts were predicting that the sea would claim the city in 50 or 60 years unless drastic measures were taken.

The drastic measure that did the trick turned out to be the relatively simple capping of the artesian wells.

The refilling of the underground water table has caused a rebound of about a fourth of an inch, but Prof. Alberto Tomasin of the University of Venice said no great elevation is likely. "The best we can hope for is perhaps two centimeters [an eighth of an inch] over the next century," he said.

Conversion

Another solution to the city's problems was conversion of heating units to natural gas. That has virtually cleansed the air of sulfuric acid, created by the burning of sulfur-contaminated fuel oil, which eats away at plaster, frescoes, stone and metal.

Elated by their success, the scientists, conservationists and city planners are reading an all-

out battle to control high tides, which have become markedly more frequent in recent years.

"Twice a day tides from the Adriatic sweep into the lagoon around Venice and batter building foundations. Last year, high water spilled over St. Mark's Square 241 times, as against 28 times in 1919."

Scientists believe that dredging deep navigation channels for supertankers has strengthened the tidal currents that erode the lagoon. Another factor often cited as causing frequent tides is the disappearance of the spongy mudflats of the mainland 2½ miles away, blocked by the dikes of an abandoned industrial zone.

Late last year, a government-appointed commission judging an international competition for regulating high water in the lagoon rejected all six entries — all calling for the erection of some form of dike at lagoon entrances. Each of the proposals would have taken several years to carry out and would have cost more than \$400 million.

Research council scientists fear that dikes might upset the natural process of washing the city's 177 canals. Venice is working on a costly plan to build a sewage system, but until then, the scientists believe the washing mechanism of the tides — six hours in and six hours out — should not be disturbed.

Scientists also believe the barriers might not stop major floods. Giorgio Dominice, a spokesman for the Veneto regional government, "We don't want to end up with a \$400-million mistake."

Prof. Tomasin, urging caution in deciding on a flood plan, asked, "What would have happened if we followed the once prevalent suggestion that we literally lift the whole historic center of Venice by injecting material underneath?"

"I am convinced we are on the right track. I just keep my fingers crossed that we don't sink oil in the Venetian lagoon."

Australia Orders Probe Into Possible Poisoning by Vodka

CANBERRA, Australia, May 18 (UPI) — Foreign Affairs Minister Andrew Peacock yesterday ordered an investigation into the possible poisoning of an Australian diplomat at a vodka party in the Soviet Union.

The diplomat reported that he became seriously ill for four days after drinking vodka served in a hotel in Chernovtsy, in the Ukraine, on April 20. The diplomat also reported that a U.S. official attending the party suffered similar but less severe symptoms.

A ministry spokesman said that the symptoms were not consistent with those of food poisoning. He said that forensic experts in London are conducting tests to determine whether either man was drugged.

The spokesman said that the Australian was an officer working in the Australian Embassy in Moscow, adding that the stricken man was unable to remember his name for four days after the alleged incident.

JANUARY 1979

Architecture

House of Glass Captured The Spirit of Its Time

By Ada Louise Huxtable

NEW YORK (NYT) — A steady stream of architects of the age of 50 (and a good many over) going to Paris today to visit the Maison de Verre. And they leave giddy images and details that have a point of profoundly affecting design styles.

What would make the building so important, even if it weren't interesting, which it is. The Maison de Verre, so-called for its prismatic brick walls, is a most remarkable house. Built from 1928 to 1932 by Jean Dalsace, by French architect Pierre Chareau, in collaboration with Berthelme, it is about as close to the original building as one gets — every detail literally intact and consecrated to a brief in modern history when technology was considered the key to wealth, happiness and beauty.

This is such a very special house. It has come to mean so much to many thoughtful architects, that a group has been formed, Les de la Maison de Verre, to risk and protect it. There has also been an architectural understanding of such revered and influential buildings. They usually change in generation to generation; neoclassical villas, for example, are buildings that the little knows little or nothing about. But they always have a special meaning for the fraternity that exists among them. Frequently, the fees for which the building is added tell us even more about the sent than the past.

Spirit of Its Time

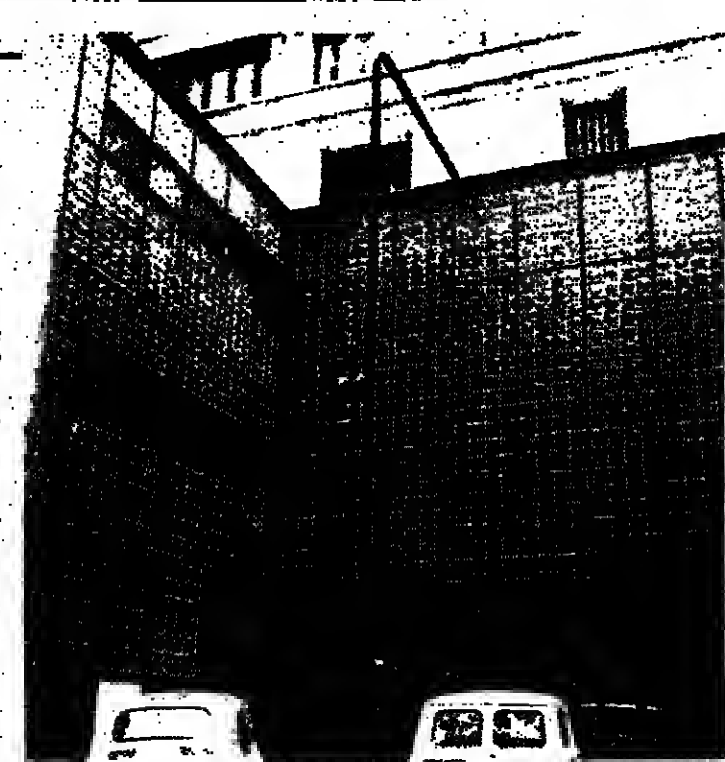
The Maison de Verre derives its fascination from the fact that it is so completely in the spirit of its time. Another part of its appeal is the great creative ingenuity with which the architect has manipulated space, use, and a marvellously romantic and refined technical aesthetic. And not the least is the incredible detail with which the "new" solutions for such basic things as doors, windows, stairs, storage and the processes of living are carried out, for a building so radical that it was actually unreplicable in spite of its assured, world-of-the-future industrial materials and imagery, and thus remains an expression of a particular moment in art and life.

In recent years, there have been a number of extremely detailed presentations of the Maison de Verre in the architectural press. But the Maison de Verre had been noted and commented on internationally from the time it was constructed; it was an event in its own time. It received this attention in spite of the fact that Chareau was better known for his furniture and interiors than for large-scale building. Although there are other commissions by his hand, he is virtually a one-building man.

Purer Icons

The Maison de Verre ceased to play a pivotal role for the next generation of modernists, whose icons were the much purer abstractions of the Villa Savoye by Le Corbusier and the Tugendhat House by Mies van der Rohe, where a more restrained and absolutist modernist aesthetic included all interior furnishings. At that point, and for that matter, the Maison de Verre contained too much "modernist" design of the sort that was popularized by the 1925 Paris International Exposition of Industrial and Decorative Arts.

Chareau's furniture style, a highly personal interpretation of essentially traditional pieces that stressed luxury of material and curvilinear forms, offended the interior of the Bauhaus. The "radical" furnishings that used exotic woods covered with lacquer tapestries are as unconcerned, ultimately, with machine art as the rest of the house is devoted to it, although



The "Maison de Verre" in Paris.

they strain at modernity in every line.

The two-story high salon — a space indivisible from the rest of the house at the same time that a series of transparent, translucent, or opaque devices closed it off where necessary — is one of the great rooms of the 20th century. One wall is conventionally lined with books, while another is glass brick. The daylight coming through the glass wall, or the artificial light at night (Chareau's design provided spotlights from the outside) creates the atmosphere of a luminous private world. The combination of rich Deco design with riveted steel elements, swiveling aluminum cabinets, copper doors, mechanized windows, retractable stairs and rubber-tile floors (ancestor of all those fashionable Pirelli floors today) suggest some aerospace esthetic.

Structural Tour de Force

The house is not only a paradox, it is a structural tour de force. The intent was to replace an existing 18th-century building at 31 Rue Saint-Guillaume, but when an old lady on the top floor refused to move, Chareau supported the up-

per floor with steel scaffolding and inserted his new steel-framed, glass-walled structure beneath it (interestingly, early photographs show that top floor touched out). This provided three new floors under the old one, in accommodation the doctor's office and the Dalsace home.

The view of the glass-brick facade that one sees on entering the courtyard can be seen abstracted in some of the work of the younger Japanese and European architects who are part of its admiring exterior. The inside of the house, a set of interlocking and overlapping planes and spaces contained by translucent or transparent panels and doors that pivot and slide, suggests the imagery of Cubist sculpture or machine art, and has proven very seductive for today's sophisticated practitioners.

Chareau meant the house to be the precursor of industrialized products and techniques. Like so many dreams of the future, this one was way off base. What the Maison de Verre turned out to be is a work of art of extraordinary spatial skills and great technological romanticism carried out with superb craftsmanship. Kenneth Frampton has pointed out that much of the mechanical detailing is as symbolic as it is functional, that it is actually a kind of "poetry of technique and equipment." How curious that the age of functionalism should have produced such a lyrical work, and that its poetry is the quality that brings architects flocking to it now.

Suddenly the mad scene turns to quaking panic when a house-wrecking ball knocks down a wall of the auditorium. Silence rules in the dust of the destruction and the rehearsal begins again, a subdued mood having overtaken the musicians.

Fellini claims his allegory is ethical rather than political, illustrating both the necessity of order and the potential danger that lies in authoritarian rule. The film is open, however, to multiple interpretations. It is a minor work of its maker, but, filled with ingenious conceits, it towers above most of what has been seen at Cannes. The late Nino Rota, long Fellini's musical collaborator, arranged its score just before his death last month.

Cannes

Fellini Film Caricatures Chaos of Italy

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 18 (IHT) — Federico Fellini's "Provocazione," shown out of competition at the Cannes Festival today, is a sharp, stinging comment on the current chaotic state of Italy. It is a swift, poison-dagger cut, its hour and 10 minutes are packed with witty irony.

Fellini began his career as a newspaper cartoonist and as a master of the wide screen he remains a caricaturist, despite the baroque excess of most of his films. He drew a figure immediately with striking strokes and here, as elsewhere, he sets before us a gallery of grotesques in a satirical style that employs a concert rehearsal as its symbol.

Each musician loves his instrument and each is an intense and

slightly absurd personality. The give and take of team members is comically shown as they gather, preparing for work in a hall praised for its remarkable acoustics.

Anarchy

The conductor, a German, arrives to take command and to try to blend the individual contributions into a harmonious ensemble. The run-through is interrupted by a trade-union official. This representative demands a half-hour break so that syndicate stipulations can be discussed and strictly imposed. The session disintegrates into anarchy. Soon everything is being "contested." The tired slogans are shouted: music must be free and classless; the conductor is a tyrant, a fascist beast who should be hanged. Spray-can inscriptions cover the walls. Vandalism breaks out and a

Barbershop Harmony

Sweet Adelines Gather for Songfest

By Kathleen Myler

WORTHING, England (IHT) — Her T-shirt, decorated with a camel and sand dunes, announced: "Have voice will travel."

"That's my motto," Mrs. Hugh McManus, of Oxford, Miss. smiled. "They say that my husband has helped me 'harmonize the world.'"

"Harmonize the world" is the motto of the Sweet Adelines, the 15-year-old women's barbershop singing association with more than 1,000 members in the United States and enthusiasm they didn't quite expect overseas.

They are American women who are shipped overseas with their husbands' careers, missed singing with their neighborhood quartets and recruited similarly displaced wives to form expatriate quartets and choruses.

But they are also music students in Stockholm who have never heard barbershop singing by Americans, and working women in the Netherlands who don't speak English.

Foreign Groups

More than 200 members of this worldwide region of the Sweet Adelines gathered here on a "harmony weekend."

Most came from other parts of England, including the first Sweet Adelines chorus chartered in Europe, a group from Portsmouth. The Japanese couldn't make it, but 18 mostly non-English-speaking singers came from Jijelstein, Netherlands; 40 came from Telge, Sweden and Stockholm; four showed up from Aberdeen, Scotland, with Martha McManus and her oil-business husband. She also represents the 50 Sweet Adelines who used to sing in Tehran.

"We were evacuated the day of our big show. I told my husband, 'Just give me two more days here.' But we had to leave. I was just sick."

Kit de Bolster, the American wife of a Dutchman, has got 30 women in Jijelstein singing about "going home to Virginia, that state where I was born," as if they could already taste the honeyed land.

The performances in Jijelstein, where they were invited to harmonize the Dutch national anthem at the opening of the refurbished city hall, include a explanation in Dutch of the four-part harmony, a cappella barbershop arrangements and where they came from.

"We have to explain how American barbershop in the 1800s were also used as doctors' and dentists' offices and how they were really social places with the men gathering outside and singing to pass the time while they waited to get their hair cut, or whatever," Mrs. de Bolster said.

"The normal, usually church choruses that they have here are too serious. This is new, fresh, interesting — and I'll bet it grows," Mrs. de Bolster said.

"It's different, it's performing," agreed Inger Lindstrand of Telge, who discovered barbershop harmony during a vacation in the United States.

On returning to Sweden, she wrote the group's headquarters in Tulsa, Okla., asking for information that might help her explain the four-part ballads to friends in Telge. Headquarters replied with a crate of paperwork that cost \$17 to

get through customs, she said. Mostly, it explained the strictly controlled process of forming a group of women who like to sing together into a full-fledged, chartered, chorus of Sweet Adelines Inc.

Those seeking to preserve barbershop singing in its purely American folk-art form may face a challenge from the foreign enthusiasts. The Stockholm chorus has sung on Swedish television and reports a growing membership. Mrs. de Bolster organized a Dutch men's quartet during the Worthing meeting, and the English groups are frequent guests on BBC radio shows.

The Dutch and Swedish groups — responding to audience demand for that nice sound with lyrics they can understand — have sent national folk songs to the United States for arrangement in barbershop harmony.

"Sing a song to a stranger," the group's theme tune says, "and soon he'll join in."

AUCTION SALE IN VERSAILLES (France) Palais des Congrès (Pavillon du Chateau) SUNDAY MAY 20TH AT 2 P.M. XVIIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth century PAINTINGS: Brouha, Caillet, Mercier, Schall, etc. XVIIIth to XVIIIth century CERAMICS: Hispano-Sierran, Pre-Columbian HAUTE EPOQUE SCULPTURES XVIIIth, XVIIIth, XVIIIth cent. OBJECTS AND FURNITURE: Meubles, Paj Martini. Tel: 950-55-08. Experts: MM. Annet, Coqueron, Yvonne, Dille, Bickler, Chevalier.

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - DROUOT LEFT BANK 7 Quai Anatole France TUESDAY, MAY 29th 1979, Room 8 BEAUTIFUL OLD MASTER PAINTINGS XVIIIth cent. OBJECTS D'ART & FURNITURE Public Viewing: Monday, May 28th from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. M. DELORME, Auctioneer, 3 Rue de Valenciennes, 75005 PARIS. Tel: 265-57-63 - Telex DROUOT 270965.

French Second Empire Exhibition Opens in Paris

Paris

Art in France under the Second Empire, Grand Palais, Place Clemenceau, Paris 8, to Aug. 13.

This exhibition is devoted to a period which was that of the ascent of the middle class, an ascent which coincided very closely with the reign of Napoleon III.

The general feeling today about this period in art is one of scorn. There was, it is said, an official art on the one hand, bombastic and unmemorable, and on the other, Courbet, Manet, the Impressionists and all the *artistes moutards*. The catalog suggests a less Manichaean description of what happened during that age, which helps one understand things better, even though it does not necessarily modify one's aesthetic taste. The point made, then, is that there was no such thing as official art, in the sense that neither Napoleon III nor Baron Nieuwerkerke, his "minister of cultural affairs," attempted to impose an orientation on art. The emperor himself was rather indifferent to art, and if he occasionally enjoyed sculptures of hefty nudes it was, we are told, more a "question of temperament" than an aesthetic inclination. On the whole the policy of the government was liberal. The emperor created the Salon des Refusés, not because he felt that the rejected paintings were artistically deserving but because he felt it was the liberal thing to do.

What is referred to today as "official" art was then rather the consequence of prevalent needs and opinions within the dominant class, the bourgeoisie. The interest point made by Jean-Marie Moulin, curator of the Museum of Compiègne, is that the bourgeoisie during the first half of the century, began to take an interest in appearances. Its foundations, being of a positive and material nature, required a normative and "realistic" art, but a "realism" that was tempered with a form of idealization. Why? Because, says Moulin, they desired to rise higher still in society and to be considered an authentic aristocracy. Meanwhile, the old aristocracy, having for practical reasons found it advantageous to be rich by bourgeois means, found itself subscribing to bourgeois taste. Hence the hostility of the period toward both realism and Impressionism. The one was not ideal enough, the other not real enough.

The fact that the artists rejected



Second Empire art: Vessel made by the Fanniére brothers.

by the age turned out to be the interesting ones in our sight can be better understood now. Social circumstances have changed, and all the works that centered their attention on such matters have lost their attraction. On the other hand, the works that dealt with more perennial matters, with man as man (rather than as a person), with nature as man's place (rather than as a decorative background), have remained alive to this day.

The exhibition, assembled in collaboration by the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Detroit Institute of Arts and the French National Museums, is an encyclopedic venture that attempts to give one an overview of a broad range of arts and crafts: architecture, furniture, arts *precieux* — that is, arts and crafts making use of precious materials — ceramic and glassware, sculpture, painting, drawing and photography. One gets a glimpse of the vast industrial development of the age and something of the social conflicts that arose with that devel-

opment (though they are barely visible here) can also be understood.

Prentice, Galerie Gerard Laubie, 2 Rue Brémier, Paris 4, to June 18.

This is Prentice's first exhibition here and he shows himself to be a sculptor with a very personal idiom working in granite, marble and bronze. They are nonrepresentational sculptures that use to excellent effect the inherent possibilities of granite, for instance, to be rough-skinned (like an orange) and gray, or highly polished and black, and he uses this contrast with an expressive effectiveness that suggests sentient organic forms that

could equally well be human or aquatic. This is heightened by occasionally integrating the sculpture into a slightly hollowed-out base filled with water. Prentice appears to be both a very able craftsman and an artist with the ability to create evocative forms that have a life of their own.

Toni Grand, Galerie Eric Fabre, 74 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to June 2.

This gallery's usual fare is on the whole extremely rare and of theoretical, but the present show, while it is fairly minimal, nonetheless conveys more to one than theory. Grand is presenting a floor sculpture of raw wood and raw wall sculptures. The floor piece, perhaps because wood is wood and is treated here with some respect, has something engaging about it.

Albert Besnard, Galerie André Candillier, 26 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to June 31.

Besnard (1849-1934) has been somewhat forgotten in our day. His work on the ceiling of the Comédie Française is not particularly memorable and that is all one usually gets to see of his work. But here he has his engravings, which reveal a native talent with an atmospheric talent. His narrative is a mixture of melodramatic, though by no means corny. He knows how to depict fashionable elegance, but he can also portray other aspects of life with a measure of insight. Among the works shown here are the walls and in certain cases the "Dance of Death" sequence that while frequent in German art, is not often found in the work of French artists.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

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Contrasts

Duchess of Windsor: Lonely Survivor

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 18 (IHT) — The Duchess of Windsor, along with her clothes, her wit, her parties — not to mention her royal husband — has been away from the international scene for two years, a sad, lonely, bedridden figure. Last night she entered the American hospital in suburban Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Yet, for decades, she and the duke cut a social swath the like of which is not likely to be seen again. It would be hard to beat that most unlikely of glamorous combinations, a former king of England and an American socialite.

But, besides the royal and romantic aura that surrounded the couple, the duchess very soon took over and established a style all her own. Although she once said "I like houses better than clothes," she scored in both. On fashion, she developed her own Windsor style, impeccable, often associated with white gloves and black patent leather pumps. A certain shade of blue, matching both her eyes and her sapphires, came to be known as Wallis blue.

Set the Rules

As a hostess, she is remembered as one of the best to have hit Paris and one who set the rules for many chic dinner parties to come.

According to Ghislaine de Polignac, who for 20 years saw the royal couple at least once a week ("either at their place or around Paris dinner parties"), the duchess "combined British tradition with American efficiency. Her dinners were unlike all others in Paris. She would bring out all their gifts, dinner sets and souvenirs of the royal family, including lots of gold boxes. The footmen were impeccable."

"The duke and duchess were very much at the center of Parisian

life," Mrs. de Polignac added. "She had a great sense of luxury and was definitely a big spender, which sometimes frightened the duke. Like any other man, he kept the books and when the times of fashion came around, he would sigh a bit. But in truth, he admired her enormously."

"She was very punctual. Dinner was called for 8:45 and never a second later. When Jacqueline de Ribes once arrived at 9:15 and apologized, the duchess icily answered: 'I am not angry, but my chef will be.'"

Rumors Abound

All that is gone now and little news emanates from the silent house that the French government gave the Windsors at the edge of the Bois de Boulogne.

Hence rumors abound. Those who rely on gossamer fabricate strange hypotheses: all personal possessions are to go to a dog's hospital, the French government is to expel the duchess for unexplained reasons, the house is being pilfered.

All of which is not true, according to Suzanne Blum, the duchess's lawyer and executrix of the duke's will. "The duchess is neither sequestered nor cloistered," she said. "The decision to keep visitors away was strictly on doctor's orders. Now the duchess is unfortunately not in a position to see anybody, but up to a year ago, when friends came, they talked too much, often about parties, and that sent the duchess' blood pressure up. So the doctors decided to cut visitors out."

"Actually, the duchess never recovered from her husband's death, and after that, from the massive hemorrhage she suffered two years ago. Right now, she is in a pretty sad state and even I try not to bother her. It's a matter of decency. Knowing the duchess, I'm sure she wouldn't like to be seen in the state she's in."

"So-called friends who complain they cannot see her could still

bother to inquire about her health. But they don't."

Asked about the duchess' financial resources, Mrs. Blum said: "It's no secret that the duke left her everything. Period. What will happen after her is another matter, which I am not in a position to discuss. No, I don't think the duke had any property left in England."

That some Windsor possessions might be on the market, offered here and there by antique dealers, is not new nor is it surprising, Mrs. Blum said.

"It's no secret that the duke and duchess, as many collectors do, sold a lot, bought a lot and traded a lot. Do you know that in the course of his life, the duke had 72 auction sales conducted by Sotheby's? It's very British. The duke's sister, Princess Mary, also sold all her silver."

A lot of the staff has been dismissed, including the butler Sydney Johnson, who came with the Windsors from the Bahamas and remained with the duke for almost 30 years, and Joanna Schultz, the social secretary for seven years.

Dismissals



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

For one solid year, we kept the household intact, hoping she would recover," Mrs. Blum said. "But when she didn't, we had to dismiss a few people. It wasn't easy, but you'll understand that it would have been nonsense to keep a huge staff that included a chef, a sous-chef and two butlers for a bedridden woman. But I can assure you that the duchess is still surrounded by loving people — first of all, George, who has been with her 30 years, his wife, two chambermaids who help three round-the-clock nurses, and the chauffeur, who runs errands."

Despite seeming indifference from former close friends, Mrs. Blum added, the duchess has been receiving sympathy messages, quite a few from England. "The last time she was at the American Hospital a month ago, she received 388 letters in the first week."

So, sad as it is, there is no Agatha Christie story behind it all, Mrs. Blum said, adding that when the duchess dies she will be buried in England next to her husband, as had been planned by the duke.

The Art Market

Copies of 18th-Century Objects Boon

By Sourin Melikian

PARIS, May 18 (IHT) — For a few hours on Monday night and on Tuesday the atmosphere of an 18th-century town house as imagined by the French bourgeoisie a century ago was recreated at the Palais d'Orsay, full of mahogany, giltwood and ormolu (gilt bronze). For the first time in the last decade, a consistent collection of objets d'art and furniture made in the 18th century after 18th-century models, all of superlative quality, was being offered at auction. Taken together the pieces, all by Alfred Beurdeley Sr. or his son had a ponderous solemnity.

And indeed the newly affluent bourgeoisie for which the Beurdeley firm created these pieces under Napoleon III and in the early days of the Third Republic liked it that way. They wanted their furniture to be solidly built and look expensive. What these status seekers retained of the 18th century was intended to build up their own image rather than recreate the light-hearted and dainty setting of the Baroque age.

Monumental

When they commissioned straight copies, these were nearly always on the monumental side either by virtue of their construction or through the abundant use of ormolu, marble, and the like. The firm founded by the elder Beurdeley had become famous for turning out replicas of 18th-century furniture as early as 1853 and no less than four of the reproduction pieces they displayed in 1889 at the Paris Exposition Universelle were being auctioned Wednesday.

How famous they are from today's understanding of 18th-century aesthetics is reflected both in the low estimates given prior to the sale by expert Marc Revillon

d'Arpreval and in the lack of interest displayed by the Parisian public. Bidding was mostly confined to Middle Eastern buyers when it came to important pieces.

The first copy from the 1889 exhibition, of an abacus vase on a heavy ormolu stand now in the Versailles Museum, fetched "only" 28,070 francs — the expert's estimate — because the French are only mildly interested and the Arabs don't care much for that sort of object. But the three Exposition Universelle copies of 18th-century furniture elicited an enthusiastic response from the Middle East.

A mahogany sideboard with ormolu mounts copying a Louvre piece attributed to Weisweiler, one of Queen Marie Antoinette's favorite cabinetmakers — of Germanic extraction like almost all the great Louis XVI period cabinetmakers — brought 70,970 francs, twice the estimate. From about 40,000 francs on the competition was between Middle Eastern bidders.

Another Exposition Universelle piece was an occasional table as elaborately wrought as a piece of jewelry. Burnished steel, ormolu, mother of pearl and two varieties of lacquer have gone into its making. It reproduces the table, now in the Louvre, made by Weisweiler in 1784 for Marie Antoinette. So remarkable is its technique that Paris dealers such as Didier Aaron and Claude Serres, whose devotion to 18th-century art and abhorrence of pastiche is uncompromising, gaped in admiration. However they did not go so far as to take part in the bidding. Here again the price, 210,670 francs, resulted from competition between Arab buyers. As Aaron points out, the ability to produce such a piece is gone and the price of the original, were it available for sale, would probably be 15 to 20 times that figure. The sellers — auctioneer Bernard Oger who held the hammer, literally smirked as he knocked down the table — clearly thought little of the goods.

Writing Table

The last Exposition Universelle copy in the sale reproduces a writing table — a so-called *bureau plat* — known to every connoisseur of French furniture. It is veneered in tulipwood, has the inevitable ormolu fittings and carries the stamp of a great Louis XV period craftsman called Cressent. The original is in the Decorative Arts department of the Louvre. The Arab buyer who had acquired the copy of Weisweiler's table got this one too — at 176,570 francs.

Compared with the copies, the derivative pieces actually created in the mid-to-late 19th century by the Beurdeley firm were generally much cheaper. A remarkable gilt bronze table with porphyry top designed by the elder Beurdeley must rank as one of the masterpieces of the Napoleon III period. It was disregarded by the Parisian public who looked down on it as pseudo-18th-century instead of seeing the real 19th-century creation generated by the interpretive vision it had of the previous period. At 116,070

francs, paid by an Arab buyer of bidding a fellow Arab from 50,000 francs up, it was a good buy.

So was the 78,670 francs on board signed in 1894 by Alfred Beurdeley Jr. Contorted as it is, epitomizes the aesthetic vision of its time — which is always a pity in favor of any work of art. A replica of the cupboard was ordered the time by an admirer. Wednesday it fetched 1,000 francs — both going to the Arab buyer of the previous lots.

Perspective

When it came to objets d'art, same error in perspective repeated itself. A pair of ormolu andre faithfully reproducing a Louis XV pair in the Hamilton collection soared to nearly 22,000 francs, pair of incense burners in ormolu and porphyry copying a famous pair made under Louis XV. Thoniere — now in the Louvre brought an astonishing 59,970 francs. Topping it all, copies of Louis XVI bracket clock and of a matching thermometer, believed to be by the 18th-century bronze maker Gouthiere, zoomed to an unbelievable 86,480 francs. In contrast, pieces typical of their time were cheap.

A candlestick 78 centimeters high had an elongated oval base made of "spathe fluor" from white rose arms designed like a naturalistic character. It illustrates the background which gave rise soon after to Art Nouveau. 22,570 francs, it was definitely overpriced and is likely to end up as a museum of 19th-century art such as the one to be housed in the Palais d'Orsay once the Paris auctioneers move back to their old location on Rue Drouot.

But the greatest quirk of all was the underpricing of some of the genuine 18th-century pieces that had belonged to Alfred Beurdeley Sr. A finely carved "console" semicircular side table of the Louis XVI period, sold for only 6,370 francs, was one of several inexpensive lots. A splendid Louis XV period bedstead of giltwood sold as usual — 8,090 francs — because no one looks for 18th-century bedsteads.

The final joke was a set of four armchairs, three of the Louis XV period, one made by Beurdeley to match them. It was impossible to tell the phony from the real one unless one was prepared to dismantle them and look for 19th-century tool marks. A perfect reminder of much of what we call "period" 18th-century furniture has more, perhaps one should say less — to than meets the eye.

Kremlin Show in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP) — "Transcending the Kremlin," an exhibition from the Kremlin's museums in Moscow, including 17th-century works of pure gold and 99 other works of art, opens at the Metropolitan Museum of Art here tomorrow. It is heralded as the first exhibition of its kind ever sent outside the Soviet Union.

Dance

An Evocative 'Tempest'

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 18 (IHT) — "The Tempest," Glen Tetley's new ballet at the Ballet Rambert has brought to Paris from its world premiere at the Schwetzingen Festival in West Germany, is an evocative production of Shakespeare's island world, a spectacle in which movement, color and sound blend powerfully together.

The atmosphere is set before the dance begins. As the public is entering, the auditorium is filled with the sounds of the sea and birds. The open stage is bathed in a blue-marine light, a heavy curtain bears stylized traces of waves around the stage are sail-shaped panels on which projections suggest different locations. From one side projects a swirling metallic tree.

Everything is in curves, suggesting waves, Prospero's island, and even the unseen horizon. Tetley's choreography is in curves, too, circles and circles within circles, bound together in a rich and collective dance vocabulary, expansive enough to give variety to the characters without tearing the overall fabric of movement. Conflicting emotions find release in duets that are both lyrical and agitated.

This is not really a story ballet, although the anecdotal material is there and Tetley even shows some events only mentioned by Shakespeare — the violent birth of Caliban by his witchmother Sycorax, Caliban's attempt to seduce Miranda, and the imprisonment of Ariel in a tree by Sycorax. But the anecdote is absorbed into the dance, not brought in for its own sake.

The score for the two-act work — probably Tetley's largest-scale ballet — was composed for the occasion by Arne Nordheim. It complements in sound the visual world of Nadia Baylis' designs, John Read's lighting and Malcolm Hoare's projections, and while eclectic, provides both atmosphere and a rhythmic flow for the dancers. At times the score is evocative in Ligeti-like clouds of sound, it times the view seems to be from Mahlerian mountain heights. There are melodies, a rich variety of small percussion sounds, and two of Shakespeare's songs — "Full Fathom Five" and "Where the Bee Sucks" — are sung to engaging

ments in sound the visual world of Nadia Baylis' designs, John Read's lighting and Malcolm Hoare's projections, and while eclectic, provides both atmosphere and a rhythmic flow for the dancers. At times the score is evocative in Ligeti-like clouds of sound, it times the view seems to be from Mahlerian mountain heights. There are melodies, a rich variety of small percussion sounds, and two of Shakespeare's songs — "Full Fathom Five" and "Where the Bee Sucks" — are sung to engaging



Caliban pursued by Ariel.

tures. It is a score that provides a decor in sound as much as an accompaniment to the dance. At Schwetzingen, this was played with a live orchestra, live singers and taped sounds, but at the Theatre de la Ville all the sound is on tape — although the sound quality was good and conveyed the effectiveness of Charles Darden's musical direction.

Christopher Bruce was the austere and brooding, and unheeded, Prospero, with a sprightly Ariel (Gianfranco Pazouli) and a childlike, amiable Caliban (Thomas Yang). Lucy Burge and Mark Wynn were appealing as the young lovers, Miranda and Ferdinand.

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Mexican Claim on Oil Reserves Highly Exaggerated, Experts Say

By Mike Goodman
and Nicholas C. Chriss

MEXICO CITY, May 18 — Mexico's estimates of its oil reserves have been highly exaggerated, several petroleum experts here and in the United States say.

There is no doubt that Mexico has large quantities of oil but not near what Mexican officials

claim at this time, these experts said. Instead of being comparable to another Saudi Arabia, one source said, Mexico's oil wealth may be more like that of Alaska's North Slope.

These experts offer no firm consensus as to what Mexico's actual oil reserves are, but most contend that the nation's proven reserves are far lower than the 40

billion barrels claimed by the Mexican government, and one key source said that the true figure may be as little as half that much. As for the government's projections that potential reserves may be as high as 200 billion barrels, the experts say that there is simply no evidence to support such a figure.

These analysts, who expressed this conclusion in a series of interviews, include key U.S. government officials, U.S. geologists who are experts on Mexico's oil, former and current high-ranking Mexican oil industry officials, and even a top official of the U.S. company hired by Mexico to certify its petroleum wealth.

'Losing Credibility'

These views represent bad news for those who hope that Mexico will provide a major new source of oil for the industrialized countries now heavily dependent on the Middle East and other nations for crude.

Some of the most scathing criticism of Mexico's figures came this week during interviews in Dallas with officials of DeGolyer and MacNaughton, the company hired by Mexico to certify its oil discoveries.

"We've reminded (the Mexicans) over and over about the danger of losing credibility. We've been trying to hold them back," said James Watson, the company's senior vice president. He has been in charge of certifying Mexico's oil and natural gas reserves for Petro-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)



Hans Peter Sorg

People in Business

Basel Kantonalbank has promoted Hans Peter Sorg to senior vice president, mainly responsible for international investment banking activities, from his position as vice president.

Saudi British Bank has appointed J.C. Kelly as managing director. He was formerly assistant general manager of the British Bank of the Middle East. Mr. Kelly succeeds J.A.P. Hill, who is taking up an appointment in the head office of the Hongkong Bank Group.

Wells, assistant general manager for overseas operations, will become general manager of the British Bank of the Middle East.

UAE Boosts Oil Prices, Topping Iran's Premiums

From Agency Dispatches

ABU DHABI, May 18 — The United Arab Emirates raised its oil price by 80 cents to \$22.50 a barrel, a UAE Petroleum Ministry spokesman said today, so far one of the highest premiums, topping an increase of between \$2.40 to

\$2.51 a barrel, industry sources said.

The increase, which brings UAE crude to about \$17.50 a barrel, is part of a swelling wave of price boosts among members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that was led off last week by Iran's 60-cent-a-barrel rise (IHT, May 11). Since then Libya and Venezuela have boosted prices by 70 cents and 60 cents a barrel, respectively. Others are expected to follow.

The increase applies to all UAE crudes and is retroactive to yesterday, the UAE added. Before the Iranian revolution caused a shortfall in world oil supplies, prices on OPEC crudes were generally linked to the benchmark, Saudi Light. However, price differentials were maintained depending on each crude's quality.

In March, OPEC sanctioned the surcharges placed by individual producers on their crude exports. The surcharges, which started out in the first quarter in the Gulf at \$1.20 a barrel, generally spread to the second quarter to \$1.80 a barrel. Now they are reaching \$2.40 or more.

These surcharges are added to the normal price differentials from the Saudi benchmark.

With the latest round of increases, the general level of prices within OPEC is slightly more than 16 percent above the "official" increased level agreed to by the cartel members in March.

Saudi Arabia is the only producer selling crude at the "official" OPEC price with other producers adding all the surcharges the tight market will bear, effectively creating a free market.

On June 26, OPEC nations will meet in Geneva to discuss prices again. Some observers believe that the current round of price boosts is a hint of what will come at that session. "They are setting the stage for the June meeting," one industry observer said. "They simply want a bigger platform from which to boost prices."

Meanwhile, in Tokyo, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today that Iran has notified Japan of a further 15-percent cut in oil deliveries starting July 1. The cut comes on top of a reduction of about 30 percent announced by Iran last month. Iranian houses and oil firms have arranged direct deals with the National Iranian Oil Co. for imports of Iranian crude totaling about 500,000 barrels a day over nine months beginning from last month. Formerly, Iran supplied Japan with about 780,000 barrels a day, or 17 percent of Japan's oil needs.

Industry sources said Iran had given no definite reasons for the cutback. But the sources believe the measure was due to a decline in Iranian oil production.

In Ottawa, the Canadian government said today it will increase the export levy on crude oils to the United States by \$Can.243 to \$Can.8.69 and on gasoline by \$Can.1.74 to \$Can.8 a barrel effective June 1.

Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Alastair Gillespie said the increases reflect current market prices. The export levy is added to Canada's domestic price to bring it to international levels.

EEC Rejects Controls on Spot Market

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, May 19 (IHT) — Common Market energy ministers have rejected a French proposal to impose price controls on oil sales in the Rotterdam spot market, where prices have been soaring.

But the issue of the uncontrolled spot market, where oil not covered by long-term contracts is sold, is expected to come up again next week at a ministerial meeting here. The International Energy Agency, which groups the main consuming nations except France, The IEA expected to launch a special study of the Rotterdam spot market, diplomatic sources said.

Although spot market trading accounts for less than 5 percent of oil sold worldwide, the Rotterdam market supplies between 5 and 10 percent of the oil imports of West Germany, Switzerland and Sweden, concern about the market has risen in recent days because many experts fear that high bidding there could set the stage for a new increase in the market price of crude oil by OPEC.

Spot price reached \$33 a barrel today in Rotterdam — double the normal contract price of \$16 to \$17 barrel. However, there is very little oil to be traded, market sources say.

"Psychological Impact" While denying that the Rotterdam sales were big enough to affect overall oil prices directly, IEA executive director Ulf Lantze said today that the price rises there have a psychological impact on both oil-exporting governments and public opinion in oil-importing countries. "The spot market used to be tight only for short periods," he said, "and now (since the Iranian crisis), it has been tight for a long time, and people want to stabilize it."

The French suggestion involved giving "a monopoly of all spot market transactions to an appointed body of brokers," a French aide said. He said that it would break an organized merry-go-round of speculation which does not represent the reality of the oil market.

The French proposal was voted down last night by Common Market energy ministers meeting in Brussels.

In opposing it, Dutch diplomats said that they could not see how controls could be applied. West German officials noted Bonn's free market philosophy of inhibiting speculation by letting prices rise and fall. Participants said that the Rotterdam "spot" of oil would only pop up in "special" place.

Japan's Surplus on Trade Off Sharply During April

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, May 18 — Japan's trade surplus plunged in April and a top Japanese aide said today the current account, which showed a deficit to April, would continue to decline from last year's record level.

The trade surplus fell to \$520 million from \$1.54 billion in March and \$2.27 billion in April last year. The Finance Ministry said today in a preliminary report. The current account, which combines merchandise trade with services, posted a \$210-million deficit compared to a \$596-million surplus in March and a \$1.74-billion surplus a year earlier.

Exports on a balance-of-payments basis fell 16 percent to \$7.8 billion from March and were up 1 percent from April last year. Imports fell 5.7 percent to \$7.28 billion from March and were up a strong 34 percent from a year earlier.

Separately, Nbnhiko Ushiba, Japan's representative for the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations, predicted today the nation's current-account surplus will continue to decline and hit

back at the criticism that Japan is discriminating against other countries to trade and capital transactions. "There is a definite turnaround" in Japan's current-account surplus, he said, predicting it will be held to, or below, the government's target of about \$7.5 billion in the fiscal year ending next March 31.

He noted Japan's \$1.9-billion trade surplus with the United States in the first three months of this year compared with a \$3.1-billion surplus in the 1978 period. He said that he was confident this trend would continue.

Narrowing the trade gap between Japan and the European Economic Community was proving to be more difficult, he said.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

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Prices End Mixed on Big Board

Ford Motor Seeking 20% of Toyo Kogyo

NEW YORK, May 18 (Reuters)

—New York Stock Exchange prices ended mixed today in moderate trading due to weakness in blue chips.

Analysts said profit taking and some disappointment over the \$900-million rise in the money supply reported yesterday undercut the big capitalization issues.

The Dow Jones industrial index fell 1.04 to 841.91 but advancing issues led winners 805 to 630. Volume slowed to 26.59 million shares from 30.35 million yesterday.

After the market closed, Ford Motor announced it is discussing acquisition of a 20-percent interest in Toyo Kogyo Ltd. of Japan. An agreement would help both companies participate more fully in business opportunities in the Asia-Pacific region, Ford said.

Ford said Toyo Kogyo has been an important supplier to Ford as well as a partner with it in Japan Automatic Transmission. Ford currently markets the courier pickup truck built by Toyo Kogyo in the United States, Australia and other countries.

Exxon Gained

Active Exxon gained slightly after it said it wants to acquire Reliance Electric, which jumped two points.

Koracorp was a standout, soaring over five points after Levi Strauss said it wants to acquire Koracorp for \$17.68 a share. Levi was firmer.

Cowles Communications spurted five. A challenger for its Daytona Beach, Fla., television station license agreed to drop the fight.

Bunker Ramo gained 1 1/2 after Fairchild Industries, which holds 20.6 percent of Bunker, said it wanted to buy the rest. Fairchild added one.

Among glimmers and blue chips, IBM, Telephony, Du Pont, Eastman (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Inflation Hits U.S. Firms' Profits

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI)

—U.S. corporate profits remained strong during the January-March quarter, but government and private economists claimed today that inflation eroded much of the benefits.

The Commerce Department also reported the nation's economy grew at an annual rate of just 0.4 percent during the first quarter, while inflation spurred by 8.8 percent — the steepest quarterly rise since last year's second quarter.

The department, in its first estimate last April, had put the rise in real first-quarter gross national product at an annual rate of 0.7 percent. In the final 1978 quarter, real GNP rose at a 6.9-percent annual rate. Inflation as measured by the implicit price deflator was originally estimated at 8.7 percent.

The department said imports of goods and services exceeded exports by \$3.3 billion in the first quarter instead of the initial estimate of \$10.3 billion and down from the \$7.6 billion in the fourth quarter.

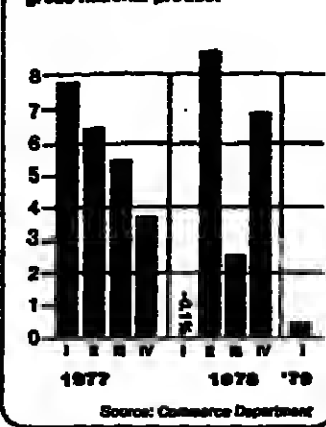
Business inventories grew \$16.6 billion in the latest report, down from \$18.1 billion originally reported but above the \$13.5-billion rise in the fourth quarter.

The economic growth slowdown, although welcomed by the administration as tonic for inflationary pressure, may heighten the debate over whether a recession can be avoided later this year.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, speaking in Detroit, said the economy is in a "difficult period of transition" foreshadowing a "lowering of expectations and a tightening of belts." But he said, "We neither want, need, nor expect an outright recession."

Gross National Product

Seasonally-adjusted annual rate of change in real gross national product



Source: Commerce Department

of transition" foreshadowing a "lowering of expectations and a tightening of belts." But he said, "We neither want, need, nor expect an outright recession."

In its corporate profits report, the Commerce Department said that after-tax profits climbed 5.7 percent, or \$7.4 billion, in the first quarter to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$137.9 billion after a 9.5-percent slump in the fourth quarter. Pre-tax profits rose 0.9 percent, or \$2 billion, to an adjusted 226.9-billion pace in the first quarter following a 9.5-percent increase in the fourth quarter and were up

31.8 percent from the year-earlier period.

First-quarter profits before taxes but adjusted for the effects of inflation on depreciation and inventory valuations declined 6 percent in a \$166 billion seasonally adjusted annual rate after a rise of 6.9 percent in the fourth quarter.

When the government reported three months ago that profits had climbed by 9.5 percent between last year's third and fourth quarters and 26.1 percent from a year earlier, some administration officials sternly criticized the business community. But after today's report, both the business sector and the government issued immediate defensive statements saying business was just as much of a victim of inflation as the average consumer.

Assistant Commerce Secretary Jerry Jasnowski said while corporate profitability was "still generally strong," the profits picture "weakened in the first quarter from last year's fourth-quarter level."

Defending the 31.8 percent year-over-year gain, Mr. Jasnowski noted that profits in the year-quarter were "significantly depressed" by a coal strike and severe weather.

George Hagedorn, chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers, said the profit figures "demonstrate one fact: very clearly, the double-digit inflation rate in the first quarter of 1979 had nothing to do with rising profits. Business corporations are among the victims, rather than the cause, of our current high inflation rate."

Aggravating Inflation

Business Outlays Spur U.S. Economy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT)

—Business outlays on capital goods have suddenly replaced consumer spending as the most dynamic sector of the U.S. economy.

Rising orders for the machine tools and other equipment that companies buy to expand their productive capacity may be good news over the longer term, easing future demand pressures and raising growth of productivity. But right now, economists warn, the activity

is adding to inflationary woes by intensifying the competition for materials and labor at a time when the economy is at or near capacity production levels.

Business equipment expenditures are running a nominal 15-to-16 percent higher than a year ago and the backlog of orders suggests strength all year. After adjustment for inflation, the "real" increase is still a buoyant 6 to 7 percent.

"Business needs the capacity," asserts Lucy Hunt, senior vice president and economist for the Fidelity

Bank of Philadelphia, "but it's too bad it didn't come sooner because the additional spending now is reinforcing inflation."

Brooklyn Institute economist Arthur Okun says, "too much business confidence." The corporate spending, he says, is sending prices for metals and other industrial materials sharply higher in commodity markets, suggesting that "a boom speculative bubble may be forming on top of genuine strong demand."

Many business economists are telling their companies that a recession is in the offing. But the decision-makers, looking at full order books, improved profit margins, the rise in the ratio of unit labor costs relative to the cost of new equipment and the still great availability of credit, are putting their money in expansion.

This could be dangerous, economists warn, judging from the experience of 1974 when business output, inventories and payrolls were all cut sharply and resulted in the most precipitous drop in economic activity since the 1930s.

Income Declining

Consumer spending has been relatively strong so far this year, especially for small cars, but declining growth in personal income suggests there may be some weakness in this key sector in the future.

Housing starts have slid back from last year's high levels, and with a high outflow of money from savings and loan associations in April, mortgage money may be less available, which could spell sharper drops in future market activity.

Inventory building by corporations, though it still appears within normal bounds, has already drawn warnings from Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller.

In the capital goods sector, machine tool orders have been especially robust, posting a 22-percent increase in real terms in the first quarter from the year-ago period.

The other side of capital spending, nonresidential construction activity, rebounded in March from weather-depressed January-February levels. Industrial and commercial building activity was strong.

Corporate tax rate cuts legislated by Congress last year have increased cash in the till and served as a powerful stimulus for the new spending, many economists agree.

The effective corporate tax rate, according to figures provided by Mr. Hunt, fell in the first quarter to 39.5 from 41.4 percent in 1978.

Confident Copper Firms Expand Output

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP/DJ)

—Nearly every major North American copper producer has recently announced plans to reactivate old mines or to open new ones. By the end of the year, analysts say, additional annual capacity of some 200,000 tons will come on stream.

The activity indicates producers' confidence that prices will hold and that consumption, which hit a record 7.3 million tons last year, will continue to rise. The specter of a recession later this year does not seem to dampen the spirits of most copper executives.

"No current or short-term event will determine our course," one executive says. "We've decided the long-range market for copper is good."

The immediate effect that more copper will have on the market is not clear. Additional production could mean new prosperity for the industry. Revenues and stock prices could rise. Debt and unemployment could decrease. But, the additional metal could glut the market, raising inventories, lowering prices and leading to the same kind of tailspin the industry experienced five years ago. Until 1978, producers were forced to cut production due to strikes, low prices, huge inventories and rising imports from export-dependent countries.

Possibly Premature This year, however, high demand, coupled with investor interest in all metals futures as an inflation hedge, has driven up prices and raised earnings and dividends of copper producers. They are understandably eager to cash in on the higher prices, leading to the production expansion.

Some observers say the mine reactivations may be premature. There are still about 400,000 tons of copper in inventory. Settlement of the eight-month strike at Inco's Sudbury, Ontario, facility would bring about 150,000 tons of copper per year back into production. The new La Caridad mine in Mexico, which will produce about 150,000 tons of copper annually, will probably start up this year.

"I am very skeptical that the market can absorb" all the new production, says George Cleaver, a metals analyst with Merrill Lynch. "And if you have a recession in the second half," he adds, "I'd really worry about the copper price. It's the same old story, prices go up, everybody rushes to get a piece of it, and the price falls."

Some analysts say that prices could fall about 10 cents a pound by year's end as inventories rise and speculative investors flee. Already there is some slowness in the market and commodity exchange prices for the metal, which just recently were pushing \$1 a pound, have fallen below 90 cents.

Insufficient Increase

Some other experts view the planned expansions more positively. They note that the new production is rather insignificant, just a 3-percent increase over the 6.9 million tons produced last year. Furthermore, "there's a fairly good chance that the increased supply from the reactivated mines will balance the loss from South America and Africa where labor, transportation and technical problems have curtailed production," says Clarence Morrison, metals analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds.

He and others also point out that 1980 is a labor-contract renewal

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He and others also point out that 1980 is a labor-contract renewal

News and Notes

Exxon is eyeing Reliance Electric Co. as a possible acquisition to develop and market a new energy saving technology. Exxon says its studies indicate that application of the technology, which converts standard utility electricity into variable voltage and variable frequency electricity, will result in "substantial" energy savings in the early 1980's.

If full application of the technology to electric motors were attained by 1990, savings to the United States would be the equivalent of one million barrels of oil per day, Exxon says. It believes the only way to achieve rapid introduction of the new technology would be through acquisition of an established firm in the electric motor field. Officials said discussions with Reliance are not concluded and decline to give any further details. Exxon has spent about \$10 million in research on the technology and adds that eventual outlays over the next decade would be "well over \$100 million." Exxon says it plans to invest whatever is required, to assure development and marketing of the technology.

Fairchild Industries proposes to buy additional shares of Bunker Ramo and then merge the electronic components and equipment firm into a Fairchild subsidiary at a cost of some \$176 million. Fairchild intends to first tender for 1.7 million Bunker Ramo common and \$1.50 cumulative convertible preferred shares, or about 27 percent of the firm's voting securities, at \$28 each. There are about 5.7 million common and 644,000 preferred shares outstanding. The tender offer would be followed by the acquisition of Bunker Ramo. The remaining shares would be exchanged for a package of Fairchild securities consisting of a

fraction of a share of Fairchild common having a market value of \$14, and a half share of a new 25-year preferred stock with a cumulative dividend of \$2.66 per share and a liquidation value of \$28. Fairchild currently owns 1.17 million Bunker Ramo common shares, or about 18.5 percent.

Barclays Bank's acquisition of American Credit Corp. of North Carolina has been approved by the Federal Reserve Board on condition that American Credit sell level term credit-life insurance and direct itself of Virginia Rugs Inc. The \$191-million merger is expected to be completed by June 1, with each American Credit share being exchanged for \$50.

Fuqua sweetened its offer for Hoover Co. by raising to \$20 from \$18 the price it is willing to pay for shares held by Hoover family members. Fuqua says it has received a favorable reaction to its offer from shareholders who own about 2 million shares. Earlier, Hoover family stockholders and the Hoover foundation, holding about 2.9 million shares, or 21 percent of the company's outstanding stock, rejected the \$18 offer. Meanwhile, Hoover chairman Merle Rawson says certain Fuqua actions in connection with the offer "raised serious legal questions."

Levi Strauss signed a letter of intent to acquire Koracorp, another San Francisco-based clothing manufacturer. Shareholders of Koracorp will receive \$18.68 a share, either in cash or Levi Strauss common stock. The total value of the transaction was estimated at about \$71 million.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
United States			
Hewlett-Packard *			
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$53.00	\$45.00	
Profits	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Per share	1.70	1.23	
6 months	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$100.00	\$78.00	
Profits	\$5.00	\$6.00	
Per share	\$2.23	\$2.37	
* Directors voted a two-for-one stock split and declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents on post-split shares, making a one-third increase in the payout. Split effective July 30, record June 27. Dividend payable July 13, record June 27.			
Iowa Beef Processors *			
2nd Qtr	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$1,050	\$689.40	
Profits	\$6.35	\$9.96	
Per share	0.63	0.93	
6 months	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$1,960	\$1,240	
Profits	\$17.87	\$14.12	
Per share	\$1.79	\$1.48	
* 1978 net restated. Per share adjusted for two-for-one stock split effective May 7, 1979.			
W. Germany			
Hessische Landesbank			
Year	1979	1978	
Business Vol.	49,600	46,800	
Profits	68.20	67.80	

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY LTD. 7% 1972-1987

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock											
High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.				
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	In %	Yld.	P/E	100s.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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experienced merchant banker
with managerial skills
required for a challenging
senior position with
a financial corporation
in Amman, Jordan.
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[illegible][illegible]

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Van Ommer	182.50	West Deep	513%	11031 Sheep	A	529%	29%	29%	+	Ve
VANF-Stork	43.70	West Driel	539%	14460 Sheep	R	400	395	395		
		West Hold	829%	3400 Teck	Cor A	513%	12	13%	-	Ve
		West Min	1.55	1460 Teck	Cor B	213	12%	13		
		Winniforth	0.80	171 Teck	Cor	511%	13%	13%	-	Ve

[illegible]

London									
Anglo-Ara Co	4.29	PUK	93.10	6000 Con BtH	\$13	12%	13		
		PENGTOVA	56.50	6425 Dom IntA	\$14 1/4	14	14	-	%
		Parrier	299.80	2500 FCA Int	335	330	335	+5	
		Peugeot	351.00	200 Rail and A	5-9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4		
				2000 RAIL AND A	5-9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4		

[illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY NSA ON 08-26-2013 pursuant to E.O. 13526

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 18 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Frt. Year Ago
COFFEES	
Arabica No. 1	N.G.
Robusta No. 1	N.G.
Colombia No. 1	1.39
Colombia No. 2	1.37
Colombia No. 3	1.35
Colombia No. 4	1.33
Colombia No. 5	1.31
Colombia No. 6	1.29
Colombia No. 7	1.27
Colombia No. 8	1.25
Colombia No. 9	1.23
Colombia No. 10	1.21
Colombia No. 11	1.19
Colombia No. 12	1.17
Colombia No. 13	1.15
Colombia No. 14	1.13
Colombia No. 15	1.11
Colombia No. 16	1.09
Colombia No. 17	1.07
Colombia No. 18	1.05
Colombia No. 19	1.03
Colombia No. 20	1.01
Colombia No. 21	0.99
Colombia No. 22	0.97
Colombia No. 23	0.95
Colombia No. 24	0.93
Colombia No. 25	0.91
Colombia No. 26	0.89
Colombia No. 27	0.87
Colombia No. 28	0.85
Colombia No. 29	0.83
Colombia No. 30	0.81
Colombia No. 31	0.79
Colombia No. 32	0.77
Colombia No. 33	0.75
Colombia No. 34	0.73
Colombia No. 35	0.71
Colombia No. 36	0.69
Colombia No. 37	0.67
Colombia No. 38	0.65
Colombia No. 39	0.63
Colombia No. 40	0.61
Colombia No. 41	0.59
Colombia No. 42	0.57
Colombia No. 43	0.55
Colombia No. 44	0.53
Colombia No. 45	0.51
Colombia No. 46	0.49
Colombia No. 47	0.47
Colombia No. 48	0.45
Colombia No. 49	0.43
Colombia No. 50	0.41
Colombia No. 51	0.39
Colombia No. 52	0.37
Colombia No. 53	0.35
Colombia No. 54	0.33
Colombia No. 55	0.31
Colombia No. 56	0.29
Colombia No. 57	0.27
Colombia No. 58	0.25
Colombia No. 59	0.23
Colombia No. 60	0.21
Colombia No. 61	0.19
Colombia No. 62	0.17
Colombia No. 63	0.15
Colombia No. 64	0.13
Colombia No. 65	0.11
Colombia No. 66	0.09
Colombia No. 67	0.07
Colombia No. 68	0.05
Colombia No. 69	0.03
Colombia No. 70	0.01

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

U.S. Treasury Bills

Term	Yield
1 month	11.50%
3 months	12.00%
6 months	12.50%
1 year	13.00%

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18

Symbol	Price
100	100.00
200	200.00
300	300.00
400	400.00
500	500.00

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

U.S. Treasury Bonds

Term	Yield
10 years	14.50%
20 years	15.00%
30 years	15.50%

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18 (Continued)

Symbol	Price
600	600.00
700	700.00
800	800.00
900	900.00

NEW YORK FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

CHICAGO FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

U.S. Treasury Bonds (Continued)

Term	Yield
10 years	14.50%
20 years	15.00%
30 years	15.50%

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18 (Continued)

Symbol	Price
1000	1000.00
1100	1100.00
1200	1200.00
1300	1300.00

NEW YORK FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

CHICAGO FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

U.S. Treasury Bonds (Continued)

Term	Yield
10 years	14.50%
20 years	15.00%
30 years	15.50%

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18 (Continued)

Symbol	Price
1400	1400.00
1500	1500.00
1600	1600.00
1700	1700.00

NEW YORK FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

CHICAGO FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

U.S. Treasury Bonds (Continued)

Term	Yield
10 years	14.50%
20 years	15.00%
30 years	15.50%

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18 (Continued)

Symbol	Price
1800	1800.00
1900	1900.00
2000	2000.00
2100	2100.00

NEW YORK FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

CHICAGO FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

U.S. Treasury Bonds (Continued)

Term	Yield
10 years	14.50%
20 years	15.00%
30 years	15.50%

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18 (Continued)

Symbol	Price
2200	2200.00
2300	2300.00
2400	2400.00
2500	2500.00

NEW YORK FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

CHICAGO FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

U.S. Treasury Bonds (Continued)

Term	Yield
10 years	14.50%
20 years	15.00%
30 years	15.50%

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18 (Continued)

Symbol	Price
2600	2600.00
2700	2700.00
2800	2800.00
2900	2900.00

NEW YORK FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

CHICAGO FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

U.S. Treasury Bonds (Continued)

Term	Yield
10 years	14.50%
20 years	15.00%
30 years	15.50%

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18 (Continued)

Symbol	Price
3000	3000.00
3100	3100.00
3200	3200.00
3300	3300.00

NEW YORK FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

CHICAGO FUTURES (Continued)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.35
COYBEAN	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.15
SOYBEAN	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.05

U.S. Treasury Bonds (Continued)

Term	Yield
10 years	14.50%
20 years	15.00%
30 years	15.50%

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 18 (Continued)

Symbol	Price
3400	3400.00
3500	3500.00
3600	3600.00
3700	3700.00

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENET. MALESKA

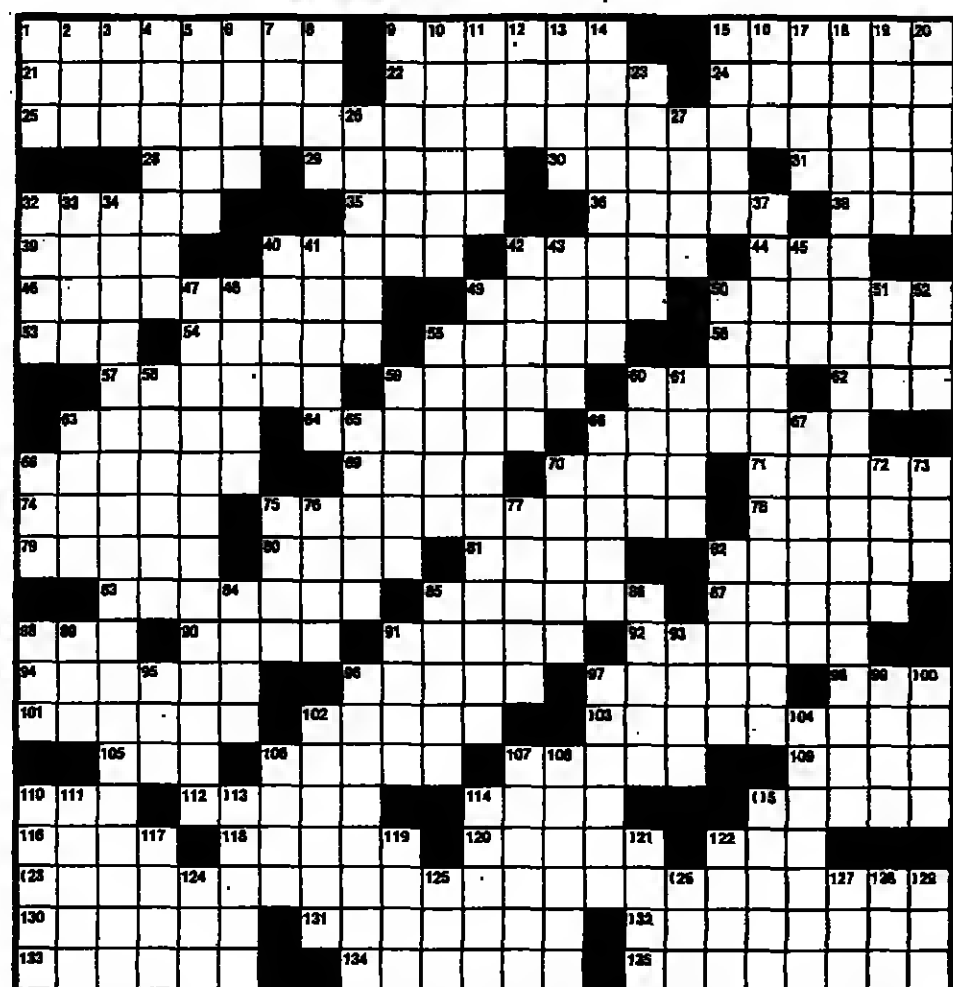
Whodunit? By Elaine D. Schorr

ACROSS

- 1 Navigational systems
- 15 Butternut squash
- 21 Pangolin
- 22 Needlelike
- 24 Sound night
- 25 Mrs. O'Leary did it
- 28 Re used his lip
- 29 Affirmed sound
- 30 Inhibit
- 31 Laurel
- 32 Street runner
- 35 When Brutus did it
- 36 Part of L.C.D.
- 38 Day divs.
- 39 Steinbeck character
- 40 Bright
- 42 Schmo
- 44 D.D.E.
- 46 Diller's surgeon did it
- 48 Like some boas
- 50 Carl, Fritz or Rob
- 53 Prefix with fix
- 54 Split
- 55 Stewpots
- 56 Nobelist for Peace: 1931
- 57 One of the cattlemen
- 59 Censor a telecast
- 60 Annet
- 62 Devotee of an art
- 63 Apparition
- 64 Scatters
- 66 Select, as a jury
- 68 Musical direction
- 69 Solecist's word
- 70 Piece for Pavarotti
- 71 Decamp for romance
- 74 Luminescence
- 75 Armistice did it at McHenry
- 78 Penisula in the news
- 79 Emulated Hero
- 80 To... (exactly)

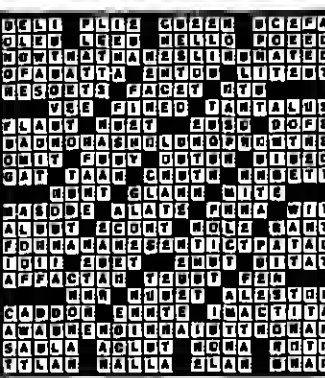
ACROSS

- 81 Univ. course
- 82 —the arm
- 83 (book)
- 85 He wrote "Praise of Folly"
- 87 Traversely
- 88 Groundwork for plastering
- 89 Heliochemist's topic
- 90 Lovely lake southeast of Rome
- 91 Proboscis
- 92 Danish city named for a god
- 94 Summer flounder
- 96 Legendary labyrinth builder
- 97 Swung round
- 98 Shebang
- 101 Portions for certain agents
- 102 Wall attachment
- 103 The Oysters did it for the Walrus
- 104 Violate
- 106 Swiss city on the Rhine
- 107 A.M. trumpet calls
- 108 "If I Only —"
- 110 Star pitcher
- 112 N.Y.S.E. category
- 114 Palatable
- 115 Tactlessly
- 118 Causeway
- 119 Queue
- 120 Abalone
- 122 Arabic name meaning "father"
- 123 Simple Simon might have done it
- 124 "Lucia..."
- 125 O.K.
- 126 Hole under a grate
- 127 "Lucia..."
- 128 O.K.
- 129 Hole under a grate
- 130 "Lucia..."
- 131 O.K.
- 132 Hole under a grate
- 133 Flint's cache



- DOWN**
- 1 Marble shooter
 - 2 Singleton
 - 3 Stop on a R.R.
 - 4 Fishing gear
 - 5 Eucharistic plate
 - 6 Roman emperor: A.D. 69
 - 7 Borch, Dutch artist
 - 8 Hit signs
 - 9 Italian resort
 - 10 Used a yellowish pigment
 - 11 Flusures
 - 12 Lick here
 - 13 Soothing substance
 - 14 N.F.L. team
 - 15 U.S.N. bigwigs
 - 16 Douglas
 - 17 Fraser's dog
 - 18 Kin of Mimes
 - 19 Lend
 - 20 Admonishes
 - 21 Truck stop
 - 22 How we stand
 - 23 Tide
 - 24 Breathe
 - 25 Laborious
 - 26 North African pine
 - 27 Atlas did it when he sneezed
 - 28 Blackbeard did it
 - 29 Hub
 - 30 Workers on layers
 - 31 San Joaquin River plants
 - 32 Cloakroom item
 - 33 Coogan role
 - 34 Bligh did it
 - 35 Bawli
 - 36 Chanticleer did it
 - 37 Pro
 - 38 Town in West Germany
 - 39 Alphabetical trio
 - 40 Odorous
 - 41 Rod for a cannoner
 - 42 Honeydew
 - 43 Agave noble
 - 44 Light splash
 - 45 City in Manchuria
 - 46 Contes
 - 47 Restraining items
 - 48 George and
 - 49 C.I.O. partner
 - 50 In progress
 - 51 Country: Sp.
 - 52 German article
 - 53 Village where Patron is buried
 - 54 Case for trivia
 - 55 Grayish yellows
 - 56 Uncuous
 - 57 Gets the point
 - 58 Countermand
 - 59 Publicist
 - 60 N.Y.C. is one
 - 61 Cauchy
 - 62 —qua non
 - 63 Twosomes
 - 64 Suffix with
 - 65 Adam or Edom
 - 66 —land
 - 67 Hair style
 - 68 Pre-Lenin ruler
 - 69 Blenheim, for
 - 70 Fencing
 - 71 Creep or roller
 - 72 Thrust at repeatedly
 - 73 Farthest from the surface
 - 74 Capital of Ghana
 - 75 Uter confusion
 - 76 Red as
 - 77 Presuppose
 - 78 Fiber for rope
 - 79 Springs
 - 80 Tidbit from Iraq
 - 81 Labor Day
 - 82 Youth's problem
 - 83 "Lord, is —?"
 - 84 Matt. 26:22
 - 85 Negligent
 - 86 Kind of club or
 - 87 Teutonic
 - 88 Relative of "Lard"
 - 89 Chemical suffix

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	FAIR	MAJOR	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Overcast	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Shower	MILAN	24	75	Fair
ATHENS	22	72	Storm	MONTREAL	18	64	Fair
BIRUT	14	57	Fair	MOSCOW	29	84	Fair
BERGDADE	24	75	Fair	MURICH	22	72	Fair
BERLIN	26	79	Overcast	NEW YORK	28	82	Rain
BUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy	NICE	28	82	Cloudy
BUCHARST	24	75	Cloudy	OSLO	13	55	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Fair	PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Overcast	PRAGUE	22	72	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Cloudy	ROME	24	75	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	SOFA	19	66	Storm
DUBLIN	9	48	Shower	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Shower	TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Fair	TEL AVIV	25	77	Fair
FRANKFURT	15	59	Overcast	TOKYO	18	64	Fair
GENEVA	14	57	Rain	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
HELSINKI	20	68	Fair	VIENNA	25	77	Fair
ISTANBUL	18	64	Fair	WARSAW	27	81	Fair
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	21	70	Wet
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Fair				

BOOKS

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

By Elizabeth Hardwick. Random House, 151 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN A recent interview, Elizabeth Hardwick mentioned her admiration for Rainer Maria Rilke's "The Notebook for Malte Laurids Briggs." She called it a "miraculous, perfect work."

This does not catch a reviewer quite by surprise. In the middle of "Sleepless Nights," I was thinking of Rilke's "Notebooks." I was also thinking of Renata Adler's "Speedboat" and Joan Didion's "Play It as It Lays." These are sad books, redeemed by language. The fragments, the shards, they pile up — as though in the aftermath of a shattering explosion, an irreparable loss — gleam, like diamonds or steel, and if you touch them they drip blood. So the center didn't hold. Perhaps there is no center. Perhaps the only center is the past. Perhaps the past doesn't hold either, and is merely the history of damages.

But let's stick for the moment with Rilke, because the Elizabeth of "Sleepless Nights" is a much more interesting mind than the Malte of "The Notebook." I was also thinking of Renata Adler's "Speedboat" and Joan Didion's "Play It as It Lays." These are sad books, redeemed by language. The fragments, the shards, they pile up — as though in the aftermath of a shattering explosion, an irreparable loss — gleam, like diamonds or steel, and if you touch them they drip blood. So the center didn't hold. Perhaps there is no center. Perhaps the only center is the past. Perhaps the past doesn't hold either, and is merely the history of damages.

Elizabeth's city has no tourist attractions, no agreeable cafes overgrown with famous people, no Left Bank of Robert Lowell. Even the usual gates to the usual city of the self — father, mother, children — are for the most part missing. She chooses not to visit them. She stays, instead, in seedy hotels, and spends her time in alleyways with a cleaning woman, a prostitute, an impoverished music teacher, a lazy and useless "dramatic star of enuui," a self-deluded New York intellectual who will never finish his only book, couples who retire and die, sad radicals in small Southern towns, those who are marginal and those who are victims.

"The Hotel Schuyler was more than a little sleazy and a great deal of sleazy life went on there. Its spotted rugs and walls were a challenge on effort could meet and the rootlessness hardened over everything like a scab." Or: "He was as thin as a stick, and his lovely, round, light face, with frightened, shiny, round eyes, looks like a sacrifice impaled upon the stalk of his neck." Or: "She dangled on his arm like a black shopping bag." And: "A lifetime with its mound of men climbing on and off."

Here she is at the end of a marriage: "I am alone here in New York, no longer a we. Years, decades even, passed. Then one is out of the commonness of things, out of the strange partnership that begins as a flat, empty plain and soon turns into a town of rooms and garages, little grocery stores in the pantry, dress shops in the closets, and a bank with your names printed together for the transaction of business."

This savage eye sees everything. The sensibility to which it is attached is, by turns and swivels and spurts, angry, melancholic, ironical, funny, apologetic: "Envy is not the vice of the frozen intellectual. How can it seize the mind when boredom arrives before it, always ahead of time, ready?"

What do they add up to, these episodes and sketches and fragments, these memories of "lost things" that we take "down from the shelf like a can." We ask for freedom and are dangerously alone, especially women.

Perhaps here, as the author says, begins "a prying sympathy for the victims of sloth and recurrent mistakes, sympathy for the tendency of lives to obey the laws of gravity and to sink downward, falling as gently and slowly as a kite, or violently breaking, smashing."

Perhaps something more, as well. She speaks of "solitary music teachers, themselves bred on toil, leading the young by way of pain and discipline to their own honorable impasse, teaching in that way the scales of disappointment." Prose as fine as Miss Hardwick's is that kind of music. "Sleepless Nights" is miraculous and almost perfect.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Auction in U.S.

Nets \$7.1 Million

NEW YORK, March 18 (UPI) — An auction of 160 Impressionist, modern and contemporary works of art has been held in \$7.1 million, setting a U.S. record for an art auction.

The auction yesterday at Sotheby Parke Bernet also set records for works by Alexander Calder and Paul Klee.

Klee's 1932 abstract painting, "Die Klauerung," was bought for \$435,000.

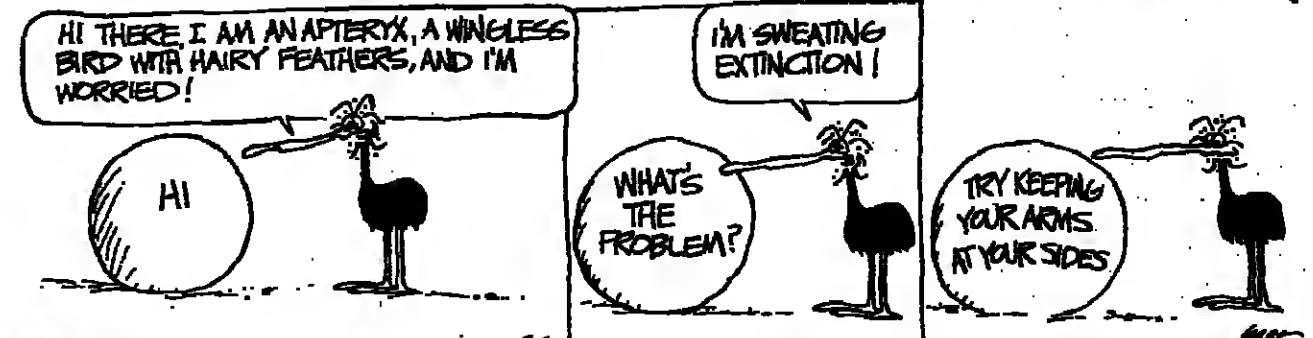
Calder's "White Discs," a painted metal sculpture executed in 1955, was purchased for \$58,000.

A oil and sand on canvas work "Buste de Femme Assise" by Picasso fetched \$250,000.

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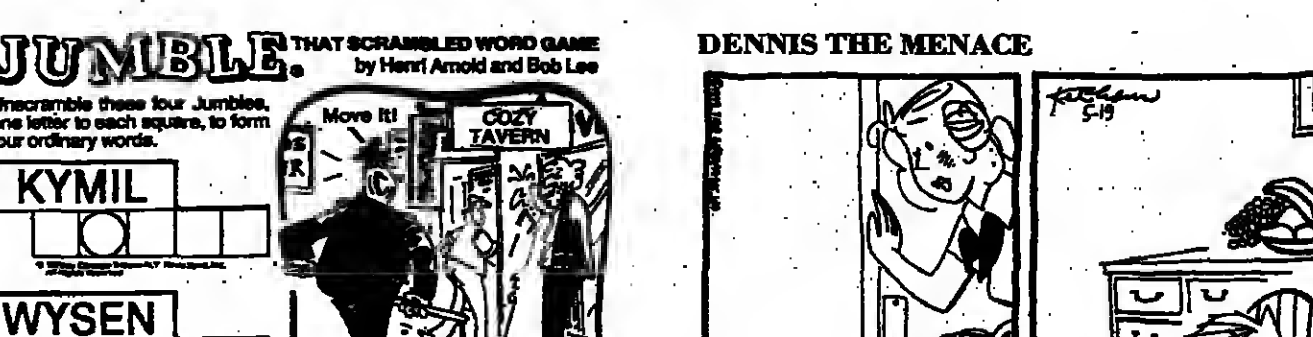
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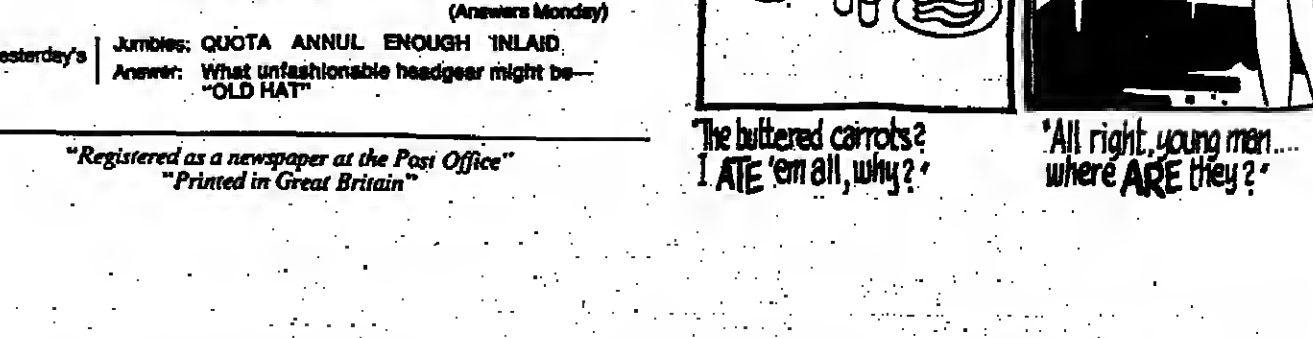
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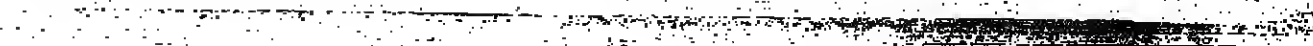
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Art Buchwald

Concrete U. Takes Money From Anyone

WASHINGTON — The fight of private universities to obtain funding becomes more desperate as each year goes by. Even Harvard seems to be up against the wall when it comes to finding new money. The situation has become so crucial that President Derek Bok, the school's ayatollah, has just issued a strong defense for accepting "tainted money" as long as it benefits his university.



Buchwald

In a recent "White Paper," Bok said that his university is willing to overlook the "unsavory behavior" of some benefactors because an "institution will do more by using such funds constructively than by forcing the donor to keep his money."

Bok also said that the university could be accused of "honoring immorality and legitimizing unethical conduct" by naming buildings and professorships and scholarships after donors with questionable reputations.

The White Paper couldn't have come out at a more opportune time. Don Corleone, the Godfather, who had been wondering what to do with his ill-gotten gains, decided it was time to make a contribution to his son's alma mater, Concrete State University.

He kissed the Godfather's hand. "I called you here because I want to make you a proposition of a gift."

"Yes, Godfather," the president said nervously.

"I want to give Concrete State University \$5 million for a new bulletproof library. As you know I have devoted my life to the law."

"Everyone knows that, Godfather."

"I have to tell you this is tainted money and comes from illegal enterprises such as gambling, drugs,

loan-sharking and other activities that my family has been engaged in since we had to go out of the bootlegging business. Perhaps you won't accept it?"

"Don't worry, Godfather, money is money and Concrete State never asks where it comes from. Of course we wouldn't want it to infringe on our academic freedom."

"I understand that. I assure you the family has no interest in moving in on the university. For one thing, you people are located in the Bronx and we operate out of Queens and Brooklyn."

"Then I don't see any problem," the president said. "We can use the money for constructive purposes, while if you kept it it would probably go for some unsavory enterprise."

"That's exactly what I thought. I think education is very important, particularly when it comes to producing good lawyers. I wouldn't be here today if it wasn't for my lawyers. The Feds have been trying to get me for years, but they haven't laid a finger on me. Now I want you to understand that I will have to give you this contribution in cash, as unfortunately it doesn't pay for me to have a bank account."

"We'll take it any way we can get it, with no questions asked," the president said.

"There better not be," the Don said.

"How can Concrete State acknowledge your generous gift?"

"I thought maybe 'The Don Corleone Law Library' might look nice chipped in marble above the entrance, and maybe a quote like, 'HE MADE US AN OFFER WE COULDN'T REFUSE.'"

"Yes, that might be possible, but I want you to understand that just because we will name the building after you does not mean that we are affirming your moral character."

"That's understood. Here's the money in a satchel. It was just collected this morning."

"Thank you, Godfather," the president said, kissing his hand again. "If there were more unsavory people like you we wouldn't have to worry about our kids getting a decent education."

Richard Condon

One of the Primary Beneficiaries
Of the Conspiracy Theory of American
Politics, He Is Also a True Believer

By Joseph McLellan

WASHINGTON (WP) — "Let's say there are 332 people who control the United States," Richard Condon isn't sure about the exact figure, but he has no doubt about the fact. That's one of the reasons he has lived outside his native country for the last 26 years.

Condon, 64, one of the primary beneficiaries of the conspiracy theory of American politics, is also a true believer. Since the publication of "The Manchurian Candidate" in 1959 he has become a wealthy best-selling author giving readers the uneasy feeling that The Government Isn't Telling Us Everything. Subsequent events, including the Kennedy assassination, the Vietnam escalation and Watergate have reinforced both his thesis and his bank account.

After working for 22 years as a publicity agent for Walt Disney, Condon began writing fiction in the '50s.

Of his 18 novels, half deal with American politics, six have been sold to filmmakers and four have so far been filmed. He likes the new film of "Winter Kills," which deals with the Kennedy assassination, upholding the badly debated theory that a second gunman was involved, and portrays a Joseph Kennedy-like figure behind the death of the president.

Sitting in his suite at the Madison, puffing on a cigar that his wife would not let him smoke at home in Ireland, Condon returns again and again to the hidden powers that he believes manipulate our destinies.

"It doesn't really matter who killed Kennedy or who killed Lincoln—they're dead. What matters is that the manipulators are so powerful they can have someone like that killed because he's bad for business."

Business and politics: In another novel, "Mile High," Condon suggested that a consortium of businessmen manipulated the United States into prohibition for their own financial gain.

Condon was in Washington almost by accident. He had to come to New York to deliver the manuscript of his next novel on time. "It's called 'The Enraving,' and I guess you could call it a melodrama about the Equal Rights Amendment," he said. "I had to fly over with it because there is a postal strike over these including telephone, telegraph and tele. When I want to communicate with my wife, I have to do it by courier."

Most artists and writers who emigrate to Ireland do so because of tax incentives—Ireland charges no taxes on income derived from artistic activity. But Condon has retained his U.S. citizenship and still pays American income taxes.

"What bothers me," he said, "is not that

I'm paying taxes, but that I'm paying them to the wrong government. I don't use American roads, and I certainly don't want to use the American army. But I am paying for them—and Ireland needs the money."

Despite the difficulties, he finds Ireland congenial: "It's so peaceful. We have a very old house designed by James Hoban, who also designed the White House, and from our front door you can see 60 miles of Kilkenny and Tipperary with nothing moving but cows and an occasional Guinness salesman."

"Ireland is our seventh country and we've lived there for eight years—moved from Switzerland. I think Switzerland is our favorite country, but even David Rockefeller couldn't afford it."

Condon's visit coincides with the long-delayed release of the film version of "Winter Kills." Describing it, he sounds like a proud parent:

"When my other books were made into movies, I would see them once and then forget about them. I figured they were someone else's problem. But this one I have seen twice, and my total satisfaction is based on the fact that the producers go for broke. They didn't evade the opportunity to malign authority. The movie goes several steps beyond my novel, and it's the first movie I've seen that really deals with the American culture of money and manipulation. It's a hard, dirty, sinister book and movie."

Not surprisingly, Condon makes the story sound like another conspiracy: "When the book came out, it was well received and Herman Levin, who directed 'My Fair Lady,' saw a typescript of the book, liked it, and tried to get a studio interested. He approached six major companies, but they were owned by conglomerates and afraid of doing a political film."

"Rights were finally bought by two young men, Leonard Goldberg and Robert Sterling. They raised money by selling lined sheets to the production, leased facilities from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and then ran out of money after spending \$4.5 million, with only 11 shooting days left."

The producers were persuaded to declare bankruptcy, but the film finally got into distribution.

Condon's work shows the special resonance between fiction and the public subconscious, but he is skeptical about its impact: "Anyone who buys a novel and reads it for information is crazy. I don't think any work of fiction, in film or book, has ever changed anything—including the works of Harriet Beecher Stowe."

But, he said, "if you can make your points allegorically rather than factually, you can give them more impact and staying power. If only 2 percent of the millions who will see the picture become skeptical about the statements of people like kindly Dr. Kissinger, we will be way ahead."

Then he slips back into pessimism: "I have this recurring nightmare in which, by some series of flukes, John Connally becomes president of the United States. If that happens, Richard Nixon will be our secretary of state."

Meanwhile in Ireland, he is working on his new novel: "I have written 55 pages of 'The Averted Eye,' about the Council of Coats of Arms. At one time in the Middle Ages, there were three popes. The ruling powers decided it was bad for business and called the council to straighten it out, and all the jugglers and gamblers and prostitutes in Europe gathered around to join in the fun."

"It was the beginning of modern politics, and the parallels with Washington, D.C., today are remarkable."

Disney-graduate Condon
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PEOPLE: Bellow Gets a Break On 10-Day Jail Term

Nobel Prize-winning author Saul Bellow got a break from the Illinois Appellate Court, which reversed a contempt finding and struck down a 10-day jail sentence for the writer. Bellow, who received a Nobel Prize in 1976, had appealed a 1977 Circuit Court ruling that he was in contempt of court for refusing to pay temporary alimony and child support to his former wife, Susan Bellow, 65, was divorced in 1968, but the original settlement was vacated after Mrs. Bellow claimed the author had inaccurately estimated royalties he expected to receive from his books.

What, no Golden Fleece? This month from Sen. William Proxmire to a government bureau found to be wastefully spending taxpayers' money? That's right, the senator becoming a softie, allowing before his time? No, he's just that this time he has someone to rejoice rather than groan about, so he is giving a rare Award of Merit to Percy Fierle, an assistant secretary of the Army. Since 1975, Proxmire has handed out Golden Fleece awards, including month's seven Awards of Merit. Acknowledging that merit awards usually don't make news, he said: "It is just as important to recognize worthy accomplishments as to criticize waste and inefficiency. Com from me this award may surprise the Army, but it is still well deserved. The Wisconsin Democrat said that Percy, whose responsibility is research and development, not only gave an understandable report, but even went far as to admit some Army failures."

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Four American fashion designers received special honors at the 3rd annual meeting of the City of New York Fashion Critics' committee in New York. They were: Geoffrey Beene, Halston, Klein and Ralph Lauren, all members of fashion's Hall of Fame. They were voted citations for development of a total American look, involving accessories and as well as clothes. Mary McFadyen was elected to the Hall of Fame for five years of making distinctive clothes, especially for young people, being considered in form.

In New York this week for a busy few days was Arthur Rubinstein, the pianist, who makes his home in Paris. He had to work with the editors of the second volume of his memoirs, now finished, but it was also Rubinstein's pleasure to share the joy of his two daughters. He

and his wife, Aniela, were present for the graduation of their young daughter, Anna-Anna, from College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University. They planned to attend the opening of an exhibition of 88 photographs taken by their accomplished daughter, Eva, at Neirug Galleries 68th Street.

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and his wife, Aniela, were present for the graduation of their young daughter, Anna-Anna, from College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University. They planned to attend the opening of an exhibition of 88 photographs taken by their accomplished daughter, Eva, at Neirug Galleries 68th Street.

What, no Golden Fleece? This month from Sen. William Proxmire to a government bureau found to be wastefully spending taxpayers' money? That's right, the senator becoming a softie, allowing before his time? No, he's just that this time he has someone to rejoice rather than groan about, so he is giving a rare Award of Merit to Percy Fierle, an assistant secretary of the Army. Since 1975, Proxmire has handed out Golden Fleece awards, including month's seven Awards of Merit. Acknowledging that merit awards usually don't make news, he said: "It is just as important to recognize worthy accomplishments as to criticize waste and inefficiency. Com from me this award may surprise the Army, but it is still well deserved. The Wisconsin Democrat said that Percy, whose responsibility is research and development, not only gave an understandable report, but even went far as to admit some Army failures."

Andrew Wyeth, one of America's most celebrated representational artists, is reported "doing well" after corrective eye surgery. New England Baptist Hospital, Boston. A hospital spokesman said that the 61-year-old Wyeth, who lives in Chadds Ford, Pa., was of intensive care and probably would remain at the hospital several weeks.

Four American fashion designers received special honors at the 3rd annual meeting of the City of New York Fashion Critics' committee in New York. They were: Geoffrey Beene, Halston, Klein and Ralph Lauren, all members of fashion's Hall of Fame. They were voted citations for development of a total American look, involving accessories and as well as clothes. Mary McFadyen was elected to the Hall of Fame for five years of making distinctive clothes, especially for young people, being considered in form.

In New York this week for a busy few days was Arthur Rubinstein, the pianist, who makes his home in Paris. He had to work with the editors of the second volume of his memoirs, now finished, but it was also Rubinstein's pleasure to share the joy of his two daughters. He

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